REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,848.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COMMILLA, 860 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

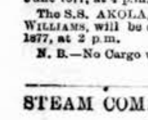
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

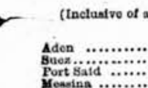
The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd June 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

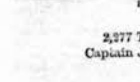
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain R. HUTCHISON, will sail about the 23rd June, and will be followed by the

S. S. EUROPA,
2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H P.
Captain J. HARRIS, about the 18th July,
and by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
[Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES .... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, about the 7th July,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do. do.	,, Naples	,, 600
Do.	Naples	,, 470
Do.	Genoa	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

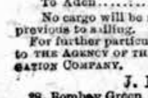
KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. SPHINX,	2,230	250	———,	on or about 25th June.
A Steamer	—	—	———,	do. 10th Aug.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 130 0
To Port Said	,, 300	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 280	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 66 0

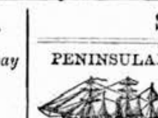
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company,

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent,
28, Bombay Green 30th May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	SUMATRA	2188	450	C. Anderson	22d June.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	400	D. Rennoldson	29th do.
	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th July.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports. Carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th June, at 3 p.m.
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt. T. Alderton, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt. W.W. Fentiman, 21st July, 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COFFEE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of the Vice Consul of France and on account and risk of whom it may concern :—

Ex. "Cotha Bhoresingar" Tindal Ammoo.

T. & Co.—	56 bags coffee more or less damaged by salt water.			
,,	A 9	do	do	do
,,	B 40	do	do	do
,,	C 8	do	do	do
,,	P 10	do	do	do
,,	T 9	do	do	do
,,	3	do	do	do
,,	5	do	do	do

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 bales T. cloth.
7 cases Turkey red cambric.
5 cases colored prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1877.

MEHERJEE JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, TREASURY, SAFE, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 21st day of June 1877, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale room at 2 p.m., by order of A. L. Gillam, Esq., and on account of The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, viz., iron treasury safe, Almira, copying press, cash box, chairs, tables, paper baskets, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c, at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, the property of a gentleman, changing his residence, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner service, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur stands, waiters, butter pot, set of spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, whatnots, teapoys, rich table ornaments, English iron bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, disposed articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE "FLYING CLOUD".

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

The barque "Flying Cloud", 343 tons register, with 3 masts, a nearly new long boat, 1 Jolly Boat, 1 Kedge Anchor, 1 suit of good sails and 1 suit summer sails, 3 anchors, chain cable, hawsers, tanks, water casks, &c., &c., and other gear complete.

For further particulars apply to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a walnutwood cottage pianoforte by A. and F. Pears, books, plans, &c., in the house in Rampart Row lately occupied by the Pombay Club.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on SATURDAY the 23rd instant, sell by public auction at 1 P. M. at his residence in Rampart Row, the household furniture, piano, &c., of the late Henry Gamble, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, catalogues will be furnished and the furniture hall be on view on and after Wednesday, 20th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the instruction of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, the following valuable jewellery, consisting of silver snuff boxes, pebble glass, Chinese and tea coloured spectacles, silver watch guards and watch chains, bracelets, fancy card case, gold rings set with stones, gold charms, gold sleeve and stud buttons, gold and silver pens and pencils, gold earrings and brooches, gold telescopic pencils, tooth picks, gold neck chains and watch guards, gold lockets, fishes, cages, tea-pots, and other charms, gold hair pins, gold open faced and double cased watches, gold self-winding watches, &c.

The property is now on view, and the lots are made to suit the requirements of intending purchasers.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at the establishment of Messrs. Soundy & Co., in Meadow Street, a quantity of surplus stock, consisting of pianos, harmoniums, American organs, various musical instruments, pictures, sewing machines, revolvers, carriages, bicycles, gram machines, and some uniform, also a lot of miscellaneous, stock, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar, Bombay.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

Messrs. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June 1877, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon situate without the Fort, in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar in the sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring in breath 11 feet 6 inches or thereabouts and in depth 85 feet or thereabout assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 692 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47 fronting Cazee Syed Street on the east side thereof, and bouned as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by the house of Kanjee Liladhur, on or towards the east by Cazee Syed Street, aforesaid on or towards the south by the house of Kokanee Meeyan Shaik Adum bin Maman Ismail, and on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage and the house of Mancoverbai, widow and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thucker Lallje Dwarkadas and are now in the occupation of Thucker Govindjee Laljee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor Church Gate Street, or to the Auctioneers.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TASMANIA JAMS, the first shipment of the season. Apply to W. J. ESSAJ, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED, Board and Lodgings with respectable family for 2 Bachelors, at or in vicinity Byculla or Fort. Apply stating terms to "Patriarch," care of this Paper.

WANTED, TWO EUROPEANS to chum with two others ; comfortable cool quarters Tram, within 10 minutes Fort. Apply "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MRS. EDWARDES, MIDWIFE AND MONTHLY NURSE, 59, Grant Road. Good references given.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—Clearance Sale of Surplus Stock previous to stock taking on the 30th. Samples on view at the Offices in Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 27TH INSTANT.

THE S.S. KING RICHARD, A 1, Captain G. Nelson, has good accommodation for First Class, Second Class and Deck Passengers, at very moderate rates.

For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE for the year 1876-77, will be held at the Rooms of the Institute, THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

H. SADASEWJEE,
Secretary.

TEA EMPORIUM, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., Tea Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, have no connection with other so-called Tea Depôts in other localities, though they are established by such as were once connected with this Emporium as Assistants or otherwise.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SEA KITS for the Troops proceeding to England during the Trooping Season of 1877-78.

Average number of articles required,—
Eight thousand Scrubbing Brushes.
Eight thousand lbs. Yellow Soap.
Eight thousand lbs. Marine Soap.
Eight thousand lbs. Cavandish Tobacco.

Samples may be seen at the Office of the Brigade Major, Bombay, or at the Quarter-Master's Office, Deolali Depôt.

The articles to be kept in the Depôt at the Contractor's risk, and in his charge, the Quarter-Master taking over and paying for the number required three days before the sailing of each troop-ship. The stock on hand must be three thousand Kits.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon on MONDAY, the 2nd July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in cash, or Government paper ; being at the rate of 20 per cent. on the average number of Kits required.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

H. STEWART COCHRANE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant Deolali Depôt.

Deolali, 16th June 1877.

LOTTERY. LOTTERY.
BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL, BOMBAY.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

No. of Tickets 55,000.] [No. of Prizes 1,016

PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

No. of Prizes.	Amount of Prizes.
1 Prize	Rs 2,000
1 ,,	,, 1,500
1 ,,	,, 1,000
4 Prizes each 500	,, 2,000
6 ,, ,, 250	,, 1,500
8 ,, ,, 125	,, 1,000
20 ,, ,, 100	,, 2,000
25 ,, ,, 50	,, 1,250
50 ,, ,, 25	,, 1,250
100 ,, ,, 20	,, 2,000
300 ,, ,, 15	,, 4,500
500 ,, ,, 10	,, 5,000
1,016	Rs. 25,000

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place on the 15th September next.

The prizes will be paid only to the Ticket-holders.

FOR TICKETS apply to Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Apollo Street—Mr. J. B. KURRANEE, Borah Bazar and Dhobie Talao—Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road—Dr. P. J. L. DeSOUZA, Ketwaddy—Mr. FRANCIS D'NETTO, Madras—Mr. E. F. PEREIRA, Burgher Street, Cochin—Mr. P. F. FINNIGAN Station, Master R. S. R., Agra.

Note.—The agents and Ticket-holders who have not as yet settled their accounts are requested to do so before the 5th August positively.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
APPEAL No. 369.
Suit No. 9 of 1874.

WITTOBA PANDURUNG, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Chewlwady, in Bombay aforesaid, and his son, VENAYECK WITTOBA, also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Chewlwady, in Bombay aforesaid .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOVIND PANDOORUNG, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Wowulwady, in Bombay, aforesaid, and GUNPUTRAO PANDURUNG, also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Wowulwady, in Bombay aforesaid .... Defendants.

WITTOBA PANDURUNG and his son VENAYECK WITTOBA .... Appellan's.

vs.

GUNPUTRAO PANDURUNG .... Respondent.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above appeal on the Thirtieth day of September 1876, it was ordered amongst other things that the Appellants should pay to the Respondent the sum of Rupees One Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty-Eight for taxed costs of appeal. AND WHEREAS by an attachment of Shares dated the 8th day of February 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the 15th day of January 1877, the following Share was attached, namely :—One Share, No. 1,552, in Treacher and Company, Limited, standing in the name of the Plaintiff and Appellant, Wittoba Pandurung, towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED, that on THURSDAY, the 5th day of July 1877, at one o clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 11th day of April 1877, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Sheriff's Office, the above mentioned Share or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree.

The sale will extend to the defendant's right, title, and interest only in the above specified Share.

The Share to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 18th June 1877.

Mr. MUNSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Attorney for the Defendant and
Respondent Gunputrao Pandurung.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Rs. 1-12 per bottle... Credit, Rs. 2 0
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

CASELLA'S
TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER and COMPANY
LIMITED,
COMPLETED WITH

Funnel, Japanned Cylinder, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and directions for use.

Cash Price .... Rs. 18 each.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S
PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,
AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS
EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS,
PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash .... Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. ARCHER FARR'S
LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE,
AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC CONTAINING
BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH,
FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

Cash ......12 ans.	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 7-8 per bottle
Credit ......14 ,,	2-0	3-8	8-8 ,,

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT ! PRICKLY HEAT
SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF
THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION
ARE
TREACHER'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS
Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Price. Rs.	a
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1	0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid	2	
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0	10
M'Doughall's Disinfecting Soap, per box	1	0

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash .... Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. .... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING
AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12		AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,, 1 0		POTASH WATER	,, 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,, 1 0		LITHIA WATER	,, 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,, 1 0		VICHY WATER	,, 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MESSRS. THACKER & CO.,
BOMBAY,

WOULD request attention to their large Stock of SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING MATERIALS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., of the very best quality and finish :—

	Rs.	a.
THEODOLITES, by Elliott, and Troughton and Simms, 5 and 6 inch transit and 6 inch Everest patterns, with stands complete, Rs. 525, 625, and	600	0
DUMPY LEVELS, by Troughton and Simms, 10 and 14 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, at Rs. 285 and	310	0
"Y" LEVEL, 12 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, by Troughton and Simms	250	0
LEVELLING STAVES, Sopwith's 14 feet telescopic, by Troughton and Simms, with painted scale, each Rs. 50. Paper Scales for ditto, per set with feet marked in red	4	8
PRISMATIC COMPASSES, by Elliott, Adie, and Stanley, 3 inch to 4½ inch, with stands, at Rs. 90, 92, 115 and	130	0
STEWARD'S "MILITARY," ditto, without stand, in leather sling case	40	0
POCKET SEXTANT, with 3 inch Telescope, by Elliott	85	0
OPTICAL SQUARES, in Cases, by Elliott, at	18	0
CROSS STAFF HEAD, Circular Brass, with complete Circle on Silver, in Cases, by Stanley, with Staff, at	40	0
Ditto plain Octagonal, with iron-shod staff, in case	20	0
CLINOMETER, Rule Form, with Sights and Levels, in Case, by Stanley	25	0
ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL and CLINOMETER, in Leather Case, by Elliott	35	0
PANTAGRAPH best Brass, by Elliott, 24 inch, Rs. 120 ; 30 inch	135	0
CAMERA LUCIDA, with Shade, in Case, by Elliott	55	0
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, sets Mahogany and Rosewood, Tray Cases, by Elliott, at Rs. 40, 65, 110, 135, and	185	0
Ditto, by Stanley, at Rs. 24, 40, 60, 70, 75, 115, and	180	0
POCKET SETS of ditto, by Stanley, Electrum, Rs 50 ; Brass	28	0
Plain Common Brass Sets, for rough use, at	7	8
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, with Rack Adjustment, by Elliott	38	0
Ditto, of plainer finish, London-made	22	0
PILLAR COMPASSES, by Elliot and Stanley in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30	0
NAPIER COMPASSES, by ditto ditto, in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30	0
PORTABLE BEAM COMPASSES, by Elliott, in Case	25	0
DRAWING PENS, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-3 and	5	0
Ditto, Set of 6, assorted, with Handle, in Case, by Elliott	20	0
WHEEL PENS, with box of 6, assorted Wheels, by Elliott	10	8
DOUBLE-ROAD PEN, by Elliott	9	0
OPISOMETERS, by Elliott, in Cases, at	3	8
PLANIMETERS, Amsler's Patent, by Elliott, in Case, 45 0 and	55	8

Spare Dividers—Half-Set Compasses—Bow-pens and Pencils—Spring Bow-pens, Pencils, and Dividers in Sets—Pocket Dividers, &c., &c. by Elliott and Stanley, at various prices.

	Rs.	a.
PROTRACTORS, CIRCULAR, with Single or Double Folding Arms, by Elliott and Stanley in Cases, at Rs. 50, 65, and	92	8
Ditto, ditto, Plain, without Arms, by ditto ditto, at Rs. 24 and	26	0
Ditto, SEMI-CIRCULAR, with and without Arm, by Elliott, in Brass and Electrum, at Rs 16-8 and	18	0
Ditto, RECTANGULAR 6 inch, Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-8 and 6 ; Military Protractor, red lined	6	8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ROLLING, by Elliott	15	0
Ditto, ditto. BOXWOOD, at Rs. 2-4 ; "Aldershott" Protractor	2	12
PARALLEL RULERS, 6 inch, Ivory, Rs. 5 and 6 ; EBONY, 6 inch to 24 inch, at Rs. 1-8, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 ; EBONY ROLLING, from 6 to 24 inch, at Rs. 5, 8, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21 ; EBONY ROLLING, WITH IVORY GRADUATED EDGES, 6 to 30 inch, at Rs. 9 8, 12-8, 16-8, 21, 25, 28, 33 and	42	0
BRASS ROLLING, in Cases, by Elliott, 6 to 30 inch, at Rs. 15, 18, 21, 28, 34, 38, 45 and	55	0
MEASURING TAPES, Chesterman's Metallic, in Leather Case, of 33, 50, 66, and 100 feet long at Rs. 5-8, 6, 8, and	10	0
PATENT RIBBON STEEL, ditto 50, 66, and 100 feet long, at Rs. 20, 30 and	40	0
Ditto, SPRING, SELF-WINDING, 3, 6, 9, and 12 feet, at Rs. 3, 5-8, 7-8 and	10	0
MEASURING CHAINS, Chesterman's, with Arrows, of galvanised iron, 33, 50, 66, or 100 feet, Rs. 5-8, 8, 10, 13 ; of Tempered Steel, ditto, ditto, at Rs. 7, 10, 12 and	16	0
SCALES of all kinds, in Boxwood and Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, *viz.*,—ARCHITECTS, Rs. 3 and 7-8 ; MARQUOIS, Rs. 10 8 and	52	8
PLOTTING, with Offsets, Rs. 3 ; or per set of 6, in case, Rs. 20 and	25	0
TRIANGULAR PLOTTING, Boxwood Rs. 9 8, Ivory	38	0
METFORD'S SET OF IVORY POCKET SCALES, in Case, by Elliott	45	0
HOLTZAPFFEL'S DRAWING SCALES, per set, in Case	20	0
POCKET RULES, in Boxwood and Ivory, 1 and 2 feet, fourfold, Rs. 1-8 to	14	0
SECTORS, Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, Rs 5 and	5	8
T. SQUARE, of plain mahogany, 18 to 36 inch, Rs. 1-8 to 2-8 ; of polished mahogany, with ebony edge, 18 to 54 inch, Rs. 4-8 to 14 ; of pear-wood, with single or double rabbet, 18 inch to 42 inch, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 6 ; brass-bound, 18 inch to 30 inch, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8 ; or with shifting head, 24 to 42 inch, Rs. 7-8 to	10	8
CURVES—*Railway Curves*, in pear-wood, set of 50, Rs. 28 ; in Cardboard, set of 60, Rs. 36 ; in vulcanite, set of 50, Rs. 55 ; in zinc, set of 20, Rs. 40 ; *French Curves*, in pear-wood, set of 24	12	8
SHIP CURVES, set of 9, in pear-wood	7	8
SET SQUARES, 45, 60, or 67½ degrees, various sizes, in pear tree, As. 8 to Rs. 1-8 ; in vulcanite, As. 8 to Rs. 2 8 ; also in framed mahogany, electrum and brass, at from Rs. 4-8 to	12	0
SLOPES and BATTERS, set of 8 angles, in vulcanite	6	0
LETTERING SQUARES, set of 3, in vulcanite	3	8
STRAIGHT EDGES, Mahogany, with ebony edges, 2 to 4 feet, Rs. 2 to 5 ; in steel, 2 to 6 feet, per foot Rs. 2-8 ; brass, in case, 3 feet	15	0
DRAWING-BOARDS, LONDON-MADE, in plain deal, ¾ inch, clamped, pine or mahogany, with movable panel, 16 by 12, or 23 by 16 inches, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8 ; brass, slot-ledged, or with improved ebony edge, 16 by 12, 23 by 16, 31 by 23, 42 by 29, Rs. 3 to	14	8
FIELD BOOKS, each Rs. 2 ; LEVELLING BOOKS, each Rs. 2-0 and	2	8
METALLIC NOTE BOOKS, Limp covers, round corners, and band, No. 1 to 7, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 ; with square corners and clasp, No. 1 to 9, and post 8vo., As. 14 to	2	4

Indian Ink (in sticks or liquid, in bottles), India-rubber, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Mapping Pens, Steel Crow Quills, Drawing Pins, Stencil Plates (lists on application), Stencil Brushes, Stencil Ink, Horn Centres, Penknives, Ink, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Office Pencils, Letter Scales, Copying Presses, Copying Books, Memo. Books, Blotting Books, Blotting Pads, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals, Private Ledgers, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Paper boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Stationery of all kinds, Carte-de-Visite Albums, Scarp Albums, Crest and Stamp, Stamp Albums, Newspaper Extract Albums, &c., &c., &c.

METEOROLOGICAL AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, 4 inch, in case, with or without thermometer, by Negretti and Zambra. Rs. 50 and	55	0
POCKET SIZE, WATCH-FORM, compensated for temperature at Rs. 65, 100	110	0
THERMOMETERS, Maximum and Minimum, upright, on boxwood or metal scale, Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 ; on stand, with glass shade for table	15	0
CIRCULAR and CENTIGRADE, on ivory, in pocket cases, Rs. 10 and	12	8
UNIVERSAL SUN-DIAL and COMPASS, with divided arc, in cases 2 inch, Rs. 45 0 ; with 2 spirit levels to compass, 2½ inch, Rs. 50 ; 3 inch	60	0
MAGNETIC COMPASSES, pocket size, in cases, Rs. 6-8 ; Electro-plated, Rs. 18-0 ; with hunting case, watch form	35	0
MICROSCOPES—Small Pocket Lens, Rs. 3 ; small Pocket Microscope, Rs. 18 ; Standard and Achromatic, by Collins, Beck, and Newton, Rs 60, 70, 90	135	0
HAND MAGNIFIERS, German silver frame and Ebony handle 2 to 4½ inch, Rs. 2-8 to	10	0
SPECTACLES, best pebbles, concave or convex, per pair in case Rs. 6-12 to	10	8
EYE-GLASSES, plain, unframed, Re. 1 ; double folding, in vulcanite	3	0
GOLD-FRAMED SPECTACLES, Rs. 35 ; ditto EYE-GLASSES double folding	30	0
BINOCULARS, and FIELD GLASSES by Steward, Menist, and Stanley, &c. at Rs. 35, 40, 42, 45, 52, 58 and	85	0
MENIST'S ALUMINIUM BINOCULARS, at Rs. 120 and	140	0
STEWARD'S BINOCULAR TELESCOPE, of very great power, double drawer, with jointed body	140	0
OPERA GLASSES, in velvet crush cases in tortoise shell and gilt Rs. 55 and Rs. 65-0 ; in Mother-o'-pearl, Rs. 72 ; in Aluminium	68	0
TELESCOPES, Elliott's 4 drawer. covered in solid leather, with caps and sling strap	72	8
Ditto The LORD BURY Telescope, by J. H. Steward, covered as above, but much larger and more powerful	75	0

DRAWING MATERIALS AND ARTISTS' REQUISITES.

	Rs.	a.
Messrs. T., V. & Co. keep always a large Stock of WINSOR & NEWTON'S WATER-COLOURS, moist and dry ; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes, fitted complete with Moist Colours and Brushes from Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 37-8 ; Dry Colour Boxes, fitted from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 45 ; Newman's Tube Colours also in boxes, 8 or 12 tube, Rs. 13 4 and 16. OIL COLOURS—Winsor and Newton's Oil Colours Boxes, fitted very completely, at Rs. 17-8 to 55 ; Porte-couleurs for small and hasty sketches Illuminating Colours, and Boxes, fitted. Also WHATMAN'S BEST DRAWING PAPER, in Sheets, Royal, Imperial, Double Elephant and Antiquarian sizes or mounted on best Brown Holland, in rolls of 25 yards, in the same sizes, at Rs. 75, 88, 115 and 200 per roll ; or Rs 3-4, 3-12, 5, and 8-8 per yard. IMITATION CRESWICK PAPER, HARDING'S IMPERIAL, TINTED CRAYON PAPER, CARTRIDGE PAPER, in Imperial and Double Elephant sizes (the latter Machine or hand-made). CONTINUOUS CARTOON PAPER, in rolls of 25 yards, 54 inch, WILLIAMS' SECTION PAPERS, in sheets, divided 10ths, 12ths, 16ths, and 20ths, per quire, Rs. 22 ; or mounted in roll of 25 yards, 17 inch, divided 10ths, Rs. 75 ; or per yard Rs. 4 ; Section Books, large 8vo., divided 12ths, each	2	8
TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, 30 and 36 inches wide, Sanger's best at Rs. 20 and 24 per roll ; or Re. 1 and 1-4 per yard. TRACING PAPER, in sheets, 30 by 40, and 40 by 60, at per quire Rs. 5 and 12 ; or in rolls of 21 yards, 41 inch, per roll	8	8

ALSO SOLID SKETCH BLOCKS, BLOCK BOOKS of Whatman's best Drawing Papers, rough and smooth, in all sizes, from 7 by 5 to 20 by 14, at prices ranging from Rs. 2-12 and 3-8, to Rs. 16 and 22. BLOCKS FOR SKETCHING IN OILS, 10 by 7 and 14 by 10, Rs. 6 and 9-8. MILITARY SKETCHING BLOCKS, Ruled Blue Lines, Rs. 5 ; or Paper, perquire Rs. 8. SKETCH BOOKS, PREPARED MILLED BOARDS, OIL SKETCHING PAPER, PREPARED CANVAS, in rolls of 6 yards, from 3 feet to 5 feet, 2 inches wide, at per roll, Rs. 16, 25, 32, 40. OILS & VARNISHES, BRUSHES of all kinds, Camel Hair, Sable, and Hog Hair ; Drawing Pencils, Bristol and Mounting Boards, Palettes, Mahl-Sticks, Brush Cases, and every possible requisite in Drawing and Painting.

THACKER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY
of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.
TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS and RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIARBOOT PIPES and CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

Celestial—GLOBES—Terrestrial.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds of Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.
GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS
of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.
COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand.

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING
FOR
THE MONSOON.

	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.
White India-Rubber Coats	13	8	or 20 the Suit.
White India-Rubber Leggings	4	8	
White India-Rubber Caps	4	0	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough wear	15	0	or 22-8 the Suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5	8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	4	0	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for boardship wear	16	8	or 24-8 the Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5	8	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	4	0	

INVERNESS CAPES.

	Rs.	a.	
White India-Rubber Capes	20	0	or 27 the Suit.
White India-Rubber Leggings	4	8	
White India-Rubber Caps	4	0	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Capes	25	0	or 33 the Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5	8	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	4	0	

Any of the above sold separately.

	Rs.	a.
Drab fine Twilled Capes, the best article procurable ; warranted not to stick	30	0

American Leather Cloth (Black and Green), extra thickness, for Sepoys' and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Galoshes.. per pair.	3	0
Gentlemen's Galoshes ,,	3	0

UMBRELLAS.

Cotton with Strong Steal Ribs	3 8 and 4 8
Alpaca do do	4 8 and 5 8
Silk, Black, Brown, and Green, Paragon Frames	7 0 to 20 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

		Rs.	a.
Thick double Twilled Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide	per yard	6	8
Thick double Twilled Drab and Check (Drab one side Check the other) Sheeting, 60 inches wide	,,	6	8
Fine White Sheeting, 42 inches wide	,,	4	0
Black Oil Silk for Covers of Forage Caps, &c.	,,	5	8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire Figure, invaluable to Travellers, Price from Rs. 12-8 to 25.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH!

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

...CE

...ne 1877.

...Saturday deli-
...ttle information
...noticed. Consols
...French Rentes have
...s. Seeds, Wheat, Coffee,
...ll the same as on Friday,
...ton the only additional in-
...ew York telegram of Saturday
...y Mid. Uplands still at 11¾ cents.,
...es are quoted also at 11⅝ cents., a
...ent. per lb.
...ipts at the U. S. ports to date are as

	1877.	1876.	1875.
...ay's Receipts...	1,000	800	1,900
...ince 1st Sept.	3,905,000	4,040,900	3,423,700

...Rupee Paper in London is without
...Bar Silver remains at 53¼d. per oz.
...change Bank shares are higher all
...ientals having advanced from £43 to
...Chartered from £19 to £19-10, Chartered
...antile from £26-10 to £27-10, and Hong-kong and Shanghai, from £30 to £32 per share.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 16th instant shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	5,28,412
,, Branches	Dec. ,,	2,07,134
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	13,49,638
Cash Credits	Dec. ,,	1,27,490
Loans ,,	Dec. ,,	10,32,661
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	1,53,473
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	1,88,525
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	4,23,218

Notwithstanding the reduction in Cash the return is unquestionably in favour of easier money, the decline in the demand for accommodation being very marked and the relative strength of the Bank increased by the reduction in the Liabilities on Deposits. In all probability a further reduction will be made in the rates of discount and interest at Wednesday's Board Meeting as the open market is quite 3 per cent. under the Bank's nominal minimum.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been next to nothing done, but rates are very steady owing to the willingness shown by the Banks to sell both for ready and future delivery. For all this month Bank paper is obtainable at current rates, and for delivery up to September at about 1-16d. less, which certainly has a firm appearance, but should the rainfall continue there is every likelihood of a better trade being done in imports and with it an increased demand for remittance which might entirely alter the aspect of Exchange. We quote now—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-16d. to ⅝d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-8d. to 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-8d. to 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3 16 to ¼ premium ; 60 days' sight ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is in improved demand and again slightly higher. Fours have advanced to Rs. 98 to Rs. 98½ ; Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 98¼ ; Fives-and-a-half to Rs. 102½.

THE SHARE MARKET has been very active and values are higher all round. Bank of Bombays are in request at 42 per cent. premium, but sellers ask 42½. Agra Bank have advanced Rs. 5 and National Re. 1 per share. Land Companies are steady at previous prices. Press shares are in rather more favour, Mofussils being Rs. 5, Bellary and Dhollera Press and Ginning Rs. 25 higher. Indian Press shares are Rs. 5 per share lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies have been the subject of considerable speculation and values have fluctuated considerably during the day, but close generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share higher.

The COTTON MARKET has been decidedly quieter, and although prices are nominally unchanged, there are more sellers than buyers. The weather puts a stop to export operations, and although the local Mills are still in the market, they are generally holding off for lower prices. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 2,688 bales, making 6,170 bales for the three days, which promises but an insignificant total for the week. We quote :—

Good Dhollera	Ready.........	Rs. 198	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do.	,,	193	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	189	,,	,,
Good Oomra	,,	197	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	192	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	188	,,	,,

LINSEED is very quiet with a partial decline of As. 1 per cwt., the quotation being now Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. Wheat also shows an easier tendency, best White being Rs. 37 to Rs. 37½ and Red Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are very quiet owing to the dulness in exports, but the limited quantity of tonnage available prevents rates giving way. For Liverpool by steamers the current rate is £1-18-9 and by sailing ships £1-18 9 to £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are steady inasmuch as sellers show less disposition to accept current prices, but so far the demand has not improved and quotations are not quotably altered. A continuance of the rains, however, can scarcely fail to exercise a beneficial effect and already local Yarns are a shade firmer.

COALS are very dull with sellers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 18½ per ton, and Laird's at Rs. 16½ per ton alongside to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	115
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	711¼
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	975
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	675
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,275
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,475
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	155
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	970
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,040
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	680
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,165
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,270
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,310
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	9 0
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,075
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,270
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	980
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,330
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,375
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,390
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	985
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	930
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nurzey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	405
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	810
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	950
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	985
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1020
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	800

*For Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 16th June as compared with the statement issued on the 9th June :—

LIABILITIES.	9th June. Rs.	16th June. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,55,199	56,83,611
Do. do. do. at Branches	24 06,202	21,99,068
Other Deposits	1,47,89,461	1,34,39,823
Post Bills	55,356	54,113
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,97,163	3,59,401
	3,49,03,381	3,37,36,016
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	30,33,223	30,33,223
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,12,291	16,84,801
Loans on Security of do. do.	60,22,379	49,89,718
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,219	25,979
Bills Discounted	87,91,085	89,44,558
Stamps	3,695	3,679
Dead Stock Rs. 5,17,062		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000		
	3,62,062	3,62,062
Bullion	3,90,268	4,89,357
Cash Balances with Correspondents	50,896	1,93 614
Cash and Currency Notes	1,44,32,243	1,40,09,025
	3,49,03,381	3,37,36,016

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Commander Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 15th June, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. S. I. N. Co.'s s. s. COMMILLA, 546 tons, Commander Mackinlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 2nd June, via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH SHIP FERONIA, 1,250 tons, Commander A. Camp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 1st April, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE BRITISH SHIP ALGONQUIN, 1,234 tons, Commander W. Greig, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo of 7,059 bales cotton, 357 cwts linseed, 1,200 cwts. horns, and 4,410½ cwts. rapeseed.

THE BRITISH SHIP GLEN MAIDEN, 1,305 tons, Commander J. Cummin, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Moulmein, 17th April, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

THE s. s. CHILDWALL HALL—1,361 tons, Commander F. Tregarthen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool via the Suez Canal, on the 19th May, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Hendle, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Osborn, two ayahs and a servant.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Glen Maiden	Cummin	Moulmein, Apr 17.
18	Feronia	Campbell	Moulmein, Apr 1.
	Childwall Hall (s)	Tregarthen	Liverpool, May 19.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, June 15.
	Commilla (s)	Mackinlay	Calcutta, June 2.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.—
Ship Algonquin, Greig, for Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Cora, for Calcutta.
Steamer Commilla, for Coasts and Calcutta.
Steamer Avoca, for Australia, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—100 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Rassooljee ; 50 cases yellow metal sheathing, 40 cases yellow metal sheets and 122 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 16 cases hardware, Cooverjee Jewanjee Guzdar.
King Richard s—11 cases varnish, Joseph Soares ; 15 plates iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—26 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee ; 690 plates soft spelter, Vustram Foolchund.
Stockbridge—10,892 bars iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Thibet s—1 case soap, Abdoolaily Dawoodbhao.
Zambesi s—121 bars iron, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Dunphail Castle—3 cases toys, Esmail Abdoolrehman and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx s—1,500 cases kerosine oil, M Mondolfo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Thomasina Mc Lellan—1600 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Ellen Bates—75 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee 115 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Helen Scott—294½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum.
Knight Companion—55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass ; 129 bales cotton, Davidass Nurrotum ; 75 cwt. coir yarn, Arut Dhunjee.
Marina s—4,000 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co ; 50 bales wool, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Manuckchund Meghjee ; 111 cwts coir yarn, W and Graham and Co ; 12 bales hemp and 19 bales wool, Khemjee Lukmidass and Co.
Trinacria s—7,200 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co ; 50 bales wool, Maty Jetha ; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 7,532 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 4,034 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 43 bales cotton, Kalli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Carnegie—28 bales hides, Mahomed Ahmed Khan ; 35 bales hides, Allarakhiabhoy Sazan ; 15 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mohamed, 15 bales hides Nenseebhoy Gangjee, 12 bales hides Sallamahomed Gulamhoosein.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St. Andrew s—160 cwts horns Geo Lockhart and Co ; 1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx s—10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 15 bales hemp rope, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trinacria s—6 bales hides, G. Reifferschein and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Marathon—4,500 cwts rapeseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—201½ cwts coffee, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

King Richard s—5 cases broken glass, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 32 cases broken glass, Hussonally Jaffer ; 359 cwts olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz ; 273 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th June 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·758
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	80·0
General Direction of wind	SSE, S, SE, SSE, S, SSW, S
Movement of wind in 24 hours	621·
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	1·39
,, ,, ,, year	2·15
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 16th	0·32

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Snodgrass, Lt By R A, on duty, from Morar.

JUNE 18.

Hindle, Major Ms M S C, from leave, from England.
Blunt, Lt Bl 2-12th Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Maclachlan, Lt Col, Ms R H A, on leave, to Dhulia.
Grant, Major, By 13th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Constant, Vety Surg, By Med Dept, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad
Barker, Surg Major, Ms A M D, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

Central Provinces' Gazette, June 16.

Major T H B Brooke, Assist Commissr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commiss, Betul ; and Major C H Plowden, Depy Commissioner, Betul, is transferred to the Raipur District, to relieve Mr H Read, Depy Commissr.

Surgeon Major J Brake, Officiating Sanitary Commissr, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Nagpur.

Surgeon Major J F Barter, Officiating Superint of Central Jail, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissr.

Mr Inspector Atkins, Railway Police, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Superintendent Central Jail, Nagpur.

Surgeon B Evers, Civil Surgeon, Bhandara, on return from privilege leave, is transferred to Seoni.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Capt W Vertue, Officiating Deputy, Commissr Chanda.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, June 8.

Surgeon W A Lee, from late arrival, to d d Lying-in Hospital
Surgeon M S Eyre, from late arrival, to d d General Hospital
Capt J E F Strettell, general list is reappointed Adjut of the 9th N I.

Surgeon A. L. Hackett, 37th N. I., is appointed to act as Assistant Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore.

Surgeon C. A. Harvey, from 11th N. I., to 40th N. I. Surgeon Leving, to 11 h N I Surgeon C H ... ay to attached 37th N. I

Capt H C Davies, Wing Officer, 9th N I from 1st June leave fo three months.

Officiating Deputy Assisting Commissary Gr Ramsbottam, from 4th June, for six months.

Major G Tyndall, from Offg Wing Condr 1st N I, to Wing Comdr 1st N I.

Lieut-Col G W Cole, 2nd in Command 1st N I, in extension till 1st October 1877.

HIGH COURT.—19TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

On Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

17-77—Ardaser and H—Bhicaijee vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S and another—M M Munshi and F Chalk—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

681-76—L Fletcher Catherine S Kennedy vs John Kennedy—Matrimonial Suit.
660-76—M H Khan—Elizer Essoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—Archibald Buchanund and others vs H Abdool Raymon Alarakia—Craigie, Lynch and O.
653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama
300-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Shamavahoo vs Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

252-77—Ardasir and H—Bachoobai widow vs Dwarkadass Sangjee—Jefferson and Payne.
27-77—Macfarlane and G—Morarjee Toolsidass vs Bhanjee Nandu and others—Shapoorjee and T.
236-77—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—J V Vinay and another vs Lukhmidass Vussonjee and others—Shapoorjee and T.
423-75—Mr Fletcher—N Byramjee Doostur vs S Cursetjee Madun.
264-76—Hearn and C—The Albert Mills Co Ld vs Rahimtoola Mahomed, &c—Tyabjee and S and C and B and M and G.
437-76—Rimington H and L—Aeshabebe, &c vs Ahmed Saheb bin M, &c—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
269-76—In person (pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee—Prescot and Winter and in person.
7-77—Shapoorjee and T—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Curson Bawa—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

SHORT CAUSES.

421-77—Shamrao Pandoorung—Bulwantrao Gunesh and others vs Bai Jaikore widow.
423-77—Shamrao Pandoorung—Bulwantrao Gunesh and others vs Bhaichund Javeredass.
424-77—J C Cama—Budridass Hurhithuljee vs Chuttoorbhooj Assaria.
425-77—Tyebjee and Sayane—Gordhundass Pragjee and others vs Motilall widow - Mr Judge.
279-77—In person—Tribhowan Jadowjee vs Javer Tejpal and others—Venayeckrao H.
318-77—Khunderao Morojee—Jeewa Kissore vs Vinayeck Ramchund—Hearn and Cleveland.
399-77—Tyabjee and Sayane—Ludha Nathoo and another vs Hamir Valud—H K and others.
409-77—Mr Turner—Mohunjee Cullianjee vs Thackersey Dewjee.

LONG CAUSES.

11-77—Lynch and Tobin—Rattonsey Mooljee and another vs Dayal Ruttonsey and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and S and M and G.
719-76—Shamrao P—Memon Mahomed Hajee Ali vs Memon Gani Hassam and another—Rimington H and L.
293-77—In person (pauper)—B... Mahtal vs Dowjee Babool Mahtal and another—Tyabjee and S.
307-77—Khunderao M—Lalchund Mohokundas vs Ramdass Manocklal and others—Rimington H and L.
309-77—Hearn and C—A G Laham and others vs Ramdass Wagjee and others—In person.
312-77—J C Cama—Ebrahimjee Sullemanjee vs Hackemjee Khanbhoy and others—Jefferson and Payne.
317-77—Hearn and C—Casibai vs Vithuldass Muncharam and others—L and Tobin.
246-77—Mr Chalk—Premdass Toolseedass vs Khimjee Jaeram—Fletcher and Smith.
178-77—Mr Beckwel—Sett Dulputbhai Bhagoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ali—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

SHORT CAUSES.

281-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Hamirmull Navulmull vs Hurgopal Premsookdass.
529-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass Radhabai vs Nursoo Nagoo and another.
689-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Moola Sahib Syedna &c—Tyebjee and Sayane.
690-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Hussonbhai bin Syedna &c—Tyebjee and Sayane.
110-75—Macfarlane and G—Esmail Dosabhoy vs Abdool Rahim—Tyab Ally.
14-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Henry Wainright Hugh.

LONG CAUSES.

323-77—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Joosub vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
351-76—Jefferson and Payne—Moolnajee S Abdool K N and others vs Essoba Damodhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

YOUNGS—June 12th, at Calcutta, G. B. Youngs, Esq., Branch Pilot, Commander, India Government Pilot vessel Coleroon, aged 51 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1877.

UNLESS there is a mistake in the telegram giving the substance of Lord Salisbury's reply to the Duke of Argyll's question about the relations of the Government of India with the Ameer of Afghanistan, the Secretary of State for India has formally contradicted the account published, apparently on authority, in this country, as to the object of Sir Lewis Pelly's mission. The supposition that Sir Lewis had asked to have an English agent admitted to reside at Cabul was indignantly declared by well-informed people in India to be quite baseless ; but Lord Salisbury now confesses that this request was made by Sir Lewis and refused by the Ameer. We are forced, therefore, to the conclusion that the Government of India has deliberately attempted to mislead public opinion in this matter, and we cannot but regret this sorry outcome of the Viceroy's professions of anxiety to take the public into his confidence. Lord Salisbury, however, while acknowledging the failure of Sir Lewis Pelly's mission, still maintains that the relations of India with Afghanistan are unchanged. How can this be ? Certainly, those relations were far from satisfactory before, but a change has been made for the worse since the Ameer, who had only been sulky, has been driven to defiance and despair. Having got into his head the probably erroneous idea that Shere Ali was preaching a *jehad* against the English at the very time when Sir Lewis Pelly was going on with negotiations in spite of the Ameer's refusal to contract a closer alliance with the Government of India, Lord Lytton abruptly broke off communications with Shere Ali, who is now left to himself to intrigue against the English as freely as he likes. This is a miserable result of Lord Lytton's frontier policy. If the Viceroy was not prepared to enforce his demand for the admission of English officers into Afghanistan, he should never have exposed himself to the humiliation of a refusal and to the certainty of turning a doubtful friend into an active enemy. The Ameer of Cabul can open to an invading army the chief roads into India, and his avowed hostility must compel the Viceregal Government to keep always on the Frontier a large force ready for active service. It would be less expensive to put an end once for all to his pretensions and threats by reducing him to the condition of the Khan of Khelat.

THE public must have studied with amused interest our report of the prolonged discussions that have lately taken place at meetings of the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the provisions of the Revenue Code Bill. These discussions throw much light on the character of the new Governor of Bombay, who carries into the work of legislation all the impatient energy of a vigorous Indian administrator. Eager to reach the end of his journey by the shortest road, he overleaps every obstacle, and can hardly conceal his scorn for the wary colleagues who prefer to proceed by a circuitous and beaten track. This temper is invaluable in a ruler who has a great deal to do and little time to do it in ; but the business of legislators is generally to untie knots instead of cutting them, and the particular Bill now under the consideration of the Council is one that bristles with difficult problems which cannot be settled offhand. The measure is professedly intended to codify all the existing Regulations and Acts relating to the collection of revenue in the Bombay Presidency ; but, as almost invariably happens when Codes are drawn up in India, the Revenue Code introduces a good deal of new law besides merely digesting and making a better arrangement of the law already in force. The country could, so far as we can perceive, do very well without the Code for a long time to come ; but, as the Civil Procedure Code was lately "rushed" through the Legislative Council of India because Sir A. Hobhouse was eager to go home and wished to get this piece of work done before he left India, so the reason given for hurrying on the second reading of the Revenue Code Bill is that Mr. Rogers is going away before the end of June and that it is desirable the measure should become law before his departure. We do not, however, think it is absolutely necessary that every Councillor should be able, on retirement, to take home a copy of a Code of his own with him ; and, though we do not underrate the value of Mr. Rogers's contributions to the perfecting of the Revenue Code Bill, we have no doubt his successor will be qualified to go on with the work. We are not pleading for any delay that may not be required ; but laws that are passed in a hurry are seldom good laws, and the Hon. Mr. V. N. Mandlik has, we think, conclusively shown that there are in the Bill innovations of startling importance which should not be sanctioned without elaborate and careful discussion. For instance, there is evidently much to be said in favour of his view that the substitution in the Code of the term "occupant" for "owner" of land "cuts at the root of" the conception of private property in the land of Western India. Undoubtedly it is the case that private property in land exists in this Presidency, and that there are estates with which the Government has nothing more to do than to collect the customary assessment ; and we can well understand that the holders of such estates are alarmed at finding themselves described no longer as "owners," but merely as registered "occupants," responsible for the payment of the State rent. Again, it is proposed in the Bill that the boundaries fixed by the Survey Department for "fields" assessed to land revenue shall be considered final, not only as hitherto in cases connected with the payment of the land revenue for these "fields," but in all private disputes among occupants as to their rights of cultivation. Of course, it would, as Sir Richard Temple says, be convenient to have all such disputes summarily disposed of by an authoritative decree that the Revenue Survey boundary must be accepted as a final definition of private rights ; but would not the uniformity thus secured be purchased at the cost of grievous heartburnings amongst the people ? It is a common complaint in Bombay that Colonel Laughton's Survey Map of the island is far from accurate, and a law enforcing the boundaries of this map on private owners of land would be very unpopular. Another instance of new law is the clause providing that in villages the sites of houses shall be assessed unless it can be proved that they have been held wholly or partially free, under a tenure recognized by the custom of the country, for 60 years. Mr. Mandlik recommends that the principle adopted in 1868, with regard to certain towns, of exempting such sites if they had not been assessed for five years, should be extended to the whole Presidency. It is obvious that all these and other kindred matters demand the most attentive consideration, and every facility ought to be given to Mr. Mandlik for laying his views fully and fairly before the Council. In the debates so far he has certainly held his own against the promoters of the Bill, but in framing amendments to such a measure every word is of weight, and we can easily understand that Mr. Mandlik is anxious to state what he wants on paper instead of letting himself be bound by the less careful language of a speech. We do not make these remarks from any feeling of personal sympathy with Mr. Mandlik, whom we consider to be in many respects a very objectionable person. His strident voice, when he speaks at a public meeting, sets one's teeth on edge, and his whole manner recalls those lines in *King Lear* :—

This is some fellow,
Who, having been praised for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness.

But he is really a man of independent spirit, who knows a great deal about the country and the people ; and we can pardon him many sins, including even that of tediousness, for the sake of his fearless and usually instructed criticism, that being the one element of political life of which India stands most in need.

A FEW weeks ago we announced that Sir W. Merewether, the Commissioner in Sind, had accepted a seat in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and that he would shortly lay down his appointment and leave our shores. We understand that Sir William's departure will remove the chief obstacle to carrying out the scheme of detaching the whole of our North-Western Frontier districts from the control of the Sind and Punjab Governments and combining them under one head into a new province. It is not our intention at the present moment to discuss the merits or demerits of the proposed arrangement ; but, as the change is a very great one and cannot but have a considerable influence on our border policy of the future, it may be interesting and profitable to glance retrospectively over those events on the Sind Frontier which have more than any other led to the adoption of the measure referred to.

It must be observed that questions of Frontier, as distinguished from foreign, policy have only of late years attracted any considerable meed of public attention. So long as Sind and the Punjab were recent acquisitions these matters were left entirely in the hands of the local Governments, and their officials had such an abundance of occupation in rough hewing the chaos over which they came to rule into some semblance of order, that there was neither time nor opportunity for the display of jealousy or antagonism. In those days every man did the best he could with the materials, often very unpromising, at his disposal, and the general success which attended their efforts will ever entitle them to the respect and admiration of their countrymen. There was, however, a considerable difference in the way the men of Sind and the men of Punjab went to work. In Sind, Napier and Jacob, stout of heart and ready of hand, and backed by a sufficiency of troops, vigorously suppressed the wild Belooch tribes, and by their straightforward dealing, no less than by force of arms, impressed a respect for the British name even on those at a great distance from their immediate sphere of operations. In the Punjab, however, it would appear that the means at the disposal of frontier officers were very frequently inadequate to the enforcement of their wishes. The Afghan borderers, perhaps hardly so courageous as the Belooch, were and are far more fanatical ; the geographical conditions, too, were on the whole less favourable than in Sind, and it consequently came about that Punjab officials were too often compelled to aim at the attainment of their objects indirectly, to cajole rather than to threaten, and to use gold in preference to the sword. British officers, left too weak to assert themselves in the only manner effectually convincing to the Asiatic mind, strove to gain peace and quiet for their districts by setting off one robber chieftain against another, and not seldom by actual payments of black mail, more euphoniously termed "subsidies." Such a policy, not originally one of choice but of necessity, has been as successful as could be hoped, but it was not one which should have been allowed to continue after the necessity for it had ceased to exist. Its evils have lately been severely felt, and this is not the worst, for there has now arisen a school of men to whom its principles would seem to be as the breath of their nostrils, and who, ignoring its origin, assert and argue its inherent superiority over the plain, straightforward, and strong policy to which we may mainly attribute the present existence of our power, and of which Jacob and his immediate successors were exponents.

Now, neither one system nor the other has in reality any concern with the principle of intervention or non-intervention, with which, however, they have been to a certain extent confounded ; nor is it fair to attribute to Lord Lawrence the defects and anomalies of what for want of a better name is termed the Punjab Frontier Policy. Our original situation in that country, and the exigencies of finance, which made it seem more profitable to bribe a chief than to raise a regiment, are principally, if not wholly, to blame. Nevertheless, we cannot refrain from expressing a strong condemnation of all who can find it possible to defend the system on its own merits ; and were it for that reason alone we should be inclined to rejoice at the severance of the frontier districts from the Punjab Government.

To return to our original subject. The immediate successor of General Jacob was Sir W. Merewether, now Commissioner in Sind : he was followed by Sir Henry Green, also one of Jacob's own officers, and so long as their rule continued the frontier remained quiet, and our relations with Khelat satisfactory. A revolution and counter-revolution in that State did not in the least affect our affairs, and attracted no public attention whatever. The Political Superintendents at Jacobabad having full powers and thoroughly understanding their work, all went smoothly ; they possessed the confidence of their Government, and there was no clashing with the officials of the Punjab. It was only after the departure of Sir Henry Green that things began to go wrong. To fill satisfactorily such a post as that of Superintendent on the Sind Frontier, which included the command of the Frontier force and civil charge of the district, required a man of talent, tact, political experience, and great local knowledge. Colonel Phayre, the selection of the Bombay Government, doubtless possessed the first of these qualifications and numerous other estimable qualities, but he was most unfortunately deficient in all the others. At the same time the Commissioner (Sir W. Merewether) was for the first time a man of very great knowledge and experience of Frontier matters ; so it came about that the Political Superintendent, instead of being a man brought up to the work and practically supreme on the Frontier, was, as a matter of necessity, closely watched, and his actions much controlled by his official superior at Kurrachee. This was of itself an evil, since dealings with uncivilized tribes and peoples cannot be satisfactorily conducted from a distance. Moreover, Colonel Phayre's independence of character made him extremely averse to going in leading strings, and in consequence it was not long before differences arose between himself and the Commissioner. It was when things were in this condition that Major Sandeman, now Governor General's Agent in Beloochistan, first appeared on the scene, and in the following manner.

The last flank or corner of the strip of hill country inhabited by the Bhoogtee and Murree tribes abuts on the Dhera Ghazee Khan district of the Punjab. These Belooch tribes, as of course our readers are aware, are subject to the Khan of Khelat, and consequently come into the Sind political circle. It is true their allegiance has for years been but a nominal one, as indeed is the case with all the outlying fiefs of the rulers of Khelat and Cabul, and they were in the early days of Sind occupation very troublesome marauders on our Frontier and the adjacent country. The Bhoogtees, however, were personally defeated by Sir William (then Lieutenant) Merewether, with astonishing slaughter in the year 1855 ; and since that day have been very submissive. On the other hand, the Murrees waxed as the rival tribe waned, and secure in their difficult country, have constantly plundered at discretion in the Bolan, in the Khan's province of Kutchee, and occasionally in Major Sandeman's district of Dhera Ghazee Khan. It was in connection with these freebooters that the different theories on which Sind and Punjab officials were accustomed to act were first brought into opposition, for Major Sandeman, not unreasonably anxious to secure his own district, and being unable to do so by the strong hand, which would, in fact, have been quite contrary to the Punjab tradition and practice, proceeded to make friends with the Murree chiefs, whose hearts were so touched by his persuasive eloquence or by the presents they received that they consented to forego the pleasure of plundering in Major Sandeman's domain. It was not after all a great sacrifice on their part, as they appear to have indemnified themselves henceforward by increased activity on the other side, and in particular made the Bolan so unsafe that an outcry began to be raised by traders, both our own subjects and those of the Ameer of Cabul. Hence Major Sandeman was enabled to kill two birds with one stone, for he not only kept the Murrees out of his own district, but was enabled to point out to the Punjab, and hence to the Supreme Government, the vast superiority, judging by immediate results, of the Punjab method over the stupid old straightforward system practised in Sind. Nor was this all ; for these "arrangements" with the Murrees gave Major Sandeman an opportunity of visiting Jacobabad and making the acquaintance of Colonel Phayre, and, having met, it was natural that they should talk over, not only details, but theories, of Frontier policy. It soon became apparent that Colonel Phayre, quite conscientiously, no doubt, had become an adherent of that which formed the political faith of Major Sandeman and the majority of the Punjab officials. Colonel Phayre was by no means a man to think one way and act another ; he shaped his conduct according to his convictions, and these were now diametrically opposed to the wishes and instructions of his official chief and his own Government.

It is not to be supposed that such a state of things could exist without seriously affecting our relations with the rulers and tribes beyond our border. In fact, the whole of the Brahoee and Belooch peoples from the Khan downwards learned with astonishment, at first incredulous, but afterwards not unmixed with contempt, that the "burra sahibs" were quarrelling among themselves, and that the Superintendent at Jacobabad and the Deputy Commissioner of Dhera Ghazee Khan had formed a party against the Commissioner in Sind. The political complications which followed were almost a direct consequence of the dissensions among our Frontier officials.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days of sanitary progress the inhabitants of Bombay have, amongst other things, both heard and read about, and have had besides much personal acquaintance with, the substances commonly known as disinfectants. A large amount of Municipal money has been spent on them, and signal benefit to the public health has been attributed to their use. Now, I should like to ask whether it has ever occurred to any of our tax-paying citizens to enquire how far this money has been well laid out, and to what extent the spread of outbreaks of epidemic disease in this city has ever been checked by the use of the familiar "disinfecting powder." It is well that the public should, as far as possible, be in possession of correct information about these important questions, since they involve, as I shall presently show, a good deal more than the expenditure of money. It is to me a source of astonishment that none of our Municipal authorities have hitherto thought of enquiring into a subject which, for them at least, possesses so considerable an interest ; but as no one seems likely to come forward, and it is high time the public were undeceived, I trust you will allow me to say a few words on the matter.

Do not be alarmed if I begin by asserting that the employment of disinfecting preparations, as practised after the manner of the City Health Department, has never yet resulted in the prevention of a single case of epidemic or other disease, and not only this, but I say there is good reason to believe that thus employed they are actually a source of danger and have been the means of adding to the unhealthiness of the town. The latter statement may, to the uninitiated, appear somewhat paradoxical, but I think I shall be able to show that there are good and sufficient grounds for making it.

To render my meaning plain, it will be necessary to first clear away the mass of confusion which exists regarding the use of the term "disinfectant ;" it is a term which is very loosely applied, and is employed indiscriminately to designate substances which appear to possess the power of (1) destroying the contagion of communicable diseases, (2) checking or preventing the processes of fermentation and putrefaction, and (3) destroying the noxious odours or other hurtful products of the latter two processes. Such a promiscuous application of the term must, of necessity, lead to confusion ; but that it may not do so in anything I am about to say, I shall define "disinfectant" to mean, in the words of Parkes, "a substance which can prevent infectious diseases from spreading by destroying their specific poisons." Any substance which is endowed with the property of retarding or preventing decomposition should be designated by the term "antiseptic," and one which has the power of destroying a foul odour should be called a "deodorant." Many of the substances popularly known as disinfectants possess all these properties in varying degrees ; we cannot say of any one of them—carbolic acid, for example, that it is a disinfectant only, or an antiseptic, or a deodorant,—it is all three. It would then, perhaps, be more correct were we to speak of the disinfectant, antiseptic, or deodorant properties of one of these agents according to the object with which we might desire to use it. We should call it the first, if we employed it to destroy the virus of small-pox or cholera ; the second, were our purpose to arrest putrefaction in a mass of animal matter or in an accumulation of sewage ; and the third, if we used it to get rid of an offensive odour emanating from putrefying or fermenting substances of any kind.

There is no need to enter here into any of the various theories regarding the intimate nature of contagion ; our knowledge of this is still rudimentary ; but, so far as we do know, in a rough way, certainly a practical one, that the specific posions of communicable diseases may be rendered innocuous by the action of certain agents, which we accordingly term disinfectants. How this is accomplished, or in what way putrefaction and fermentation are prevented by them, we cannot precisely tell. Nor is the knowledge necessary for any argument I may use. When we employ one of these agents as a disinfectant, it is indispensable to bear in mind how subtle is the contagion, or poison, of an infectious disease, and in what a minute quantity it is capable of propagating the same disease and of undergoing unlimited multiplication when introduced into the body. It follows from this, to use the words of a recent investigator, "that nothing short of the complete destruction of *all* the virulent matter from which danger is apprehended can guarantee us against the indefinite propagation of the disease which is being combated by disinfection." The essential importance of always keeping in mind this significant fact, when dealing with infectious diseases, cannot be too strongly insisted on. We must also recognise the circumstance, that the contagious principle may be transferred from the sick to the healthy either in the liquid or in the solid form, or it may be borne through the air as dust. Perhaps it would be more correct to speak of it as being carried from person to person through the agency of ordinary liquids and solids, or as dust borne. If we wish, then, to disinfect a house thoroughly these points must be considered in order that we may be guided in our choice of the disinfectants most appropriate to the occasion ; a liquid disinfectant may be required in one case and a gaseous in another.

The question now arises—are any of the foregoing conditions remembered whenever disinfection is resorted to in Bombay ? The reply must decidedly be in the negative. The principal or only disinfectant used by the Health Department is carbolic acid in the form of carbolate of lime. Now, to destroy completely and render innocuous a mass of filth containing the specific poison of an infectious disease would require at least two per cent. of pure carbolic acid ; as the powder which is used here contains, according to the manufacturer's statement, but fifteen per cent. of the acid, a little calculation will show what a much larger proportion of it will be required to disinfect a virulent mass than if pure acid were alone employed. We are all familiar with the Bombay mode of procedure—a light sprinkling of the powder is considered sufficient for all purposes, and the operator departs, satisfied that he has disinfected the place and conferred security on the inhabitants. In truth, he has done nothing of the sort—instead of using what is equal to the necessary two per cent. of pure carbolic acid he has added but an infinitesimal per centage of preparation which contains only fifteen per cent. of the acid. For any good derived from this performance it would have been much better, as you will presently see, had it not been resorted to at all. On the folly of such a proceeding as this, and on the waste thus perpetrated, it is needless to enlarge. The only redeeming point about the matter is, that certain other auxiliary measures, such as lime washing and the direct removal of filth, are usually employed at the same time. If the requisite proportion of carbolic powder were used on every occasion in Bombay when it became necessary to disinfect moist or liquid filth, the expenditure on this head would shortly reach a somewhat startling figure. Unless the full amount of disinfecting material, required for the complete destruction of virulent matter, can be mixed with the mass of filth, it is worse than useless to add less.

The statements in the preceding paragraph are based on the theory that carbolic acid is endowed with disinfectant properties of a permanent nature—that a virus once acted upon by it is destroyed for ever ; recent experiments *seem* to prove that it does possess them, but it is just possible, however, that closer research may show its disinfecting power to be only temporary—that it does not really kill a disease poison, but merely renders it inert, or rather preserves it in a dormant state, for a greater or less period of time according to circumstances, and that the moment the influence of the carbolic acid ceases, through evaporation, the virus again becomes active and is capable of once more propagating disease.

Nor is any discretion exercised in the choice of a disinfectant. As regards the condition of the medium in which the disease poison might be supposed to reside, no account appears to be taken ; it is not considered necessary to ascertain whether the medium, which holds the virus, is moist or dry, or whether it exists on the ground, on the walls, or in the air, or in all the places. A dry disinfectant like carbolic powder, for example, cannot possibly produce any destructive effect on a virus when it is contained in a dry substance, nor can a non-volatile liquid act on a poison floating in the air. Although the consideration of these points is, as a rule, entirely neglected in our Bombay system, it is not too much to say that, unless they are duly remembered and acted on, no disinfecting operation can ever be of the least use. It is, I believe, the practice on some occasions here to fumigate houses by burning sulphur inside them ; there is no more efficacious disinfectant, when it is properly used, than sulphurous vapour, but in Bombay at least the operation is conducted in so imperfect and unscientific a manner that it would be far better were it never attempted at all.

What I have written above is meant only to show that the Bombay method of disinfection can produce no useful results, and that consequently every rupee hitherto spent upon disinfectants has been wasted. I shall now proceed to make a much more serious charge against the system in force here, and show that, so far from its results being merely negative, it has actually been an active source of danger to the inhabitants. I have already mentioned that carbolic acid is an "antiseptic" as well as a "deodorant"—it is capable, so long as it remains unevaporated, of retarding putrefactive or fermentative decomposition and of destroying or overpowering an offensive smell, the result of either of these processes. When a mass of decaying filth or refuse is sprinkled over with carbolic powder decomposition on the surface is, to a certain extent, arrested, and the foul odour ceases for a time to be perceptible, that of carbolic acid being substituted for it—whether the nasty smell is, however, really destroyed, or whether it is only overpowered by a more penetrating one, is a question which has yet to be accurately determined ; with the answer to it, I am not concerned at present. But what is the result of this apparently beneficial deodorizing process ?—Because the offensive smell emitted by the heap of filth or garbage is not perceived, the owner of the mass, or the person whose duty it is to take it away, regards it as being no longer an annoyance or a source of danger, and he accordingly neglects to remove it. The danger is, on the contrary, rather increased than otherwise through the false sense of security which is created, while habits of uncleanliness are engendered besides. The sweeper, to save himself trouble, is not slow to take advantage of the smell-removing properties of carbolic powder, as, in fact, most of us know already. Again, a deodorant is objectionable, inasmuch as it deprives us of the chief means through which we are made aware of the existence of a nuisance and by which we are guided to its source—namely, the smell proceeding from it. In the great majority of cases a nuisance makes itself known by its odour ; remove this with a deodorant and it will probably remain undiscovered by those whose business it is to detect it. A free use of deodorants really comes to the same thing as depriving the sanitary officer of the most useful instrument of his profession—his nose. Taking all the above-mentioned points into consideration there can be little doubt that we have no greater encouragers of nuisances and enemies to cleanliness than deodorants.

Let us now see how far the antiseptic properties of carbolic acid make its employment a cause of danger. It is well known that we have no more effective disinfectant and destroyer of organic matter than the combined action of air and moisture ; in this climate especially they act with great energy. The only effect, then, an antiseptic like carbolic acid can have is to retard their beneficial operation for a time—until the acid has evaporated. One would imagine that the more decomposition was hastened the better ; instead, however, of attempting anything so sensible we do our utmost to impede the process—preserving filth instead of destroying it.

The worst point in connection with an imperfect and ignorant use of disinfectants is the false sense of security they give rise to : the majority of people believe that if the air smells of carbolic acid they are perfectly safe, when all the time they may be living in the most imminent danger of infection. As a matter of fact, carbolic acid, used as an aerial disinfectant in the manner which finds so much favour here and elsewhere, does not possess the slightest power to destroy, or even render dormant, the specific poisons of certain diseases ; so far as these are concerned, its employment in the state of vapour is an utterly futile proceeding, and, furthermore, a dangerous one.

I will now sum up shortly the charges I have brought against "disinfectants," when used as they are in Bombay. From the ludicrously insufficient quantity employed and the heedless, unthinking, and ignorant manner in which even this is applied, they cannot possibly exert the least destructive power over disease virus, hence it follows that the money spent on them has been wasted, and, unless steps are taken to put a stop to the farce, much more will be thrown away. Then we have the habits of uncleanliness which are directly attributable to an abuse of the deodorant properties of carbolic acid ; and the interference with the beneficial action of air and moisture that results from the abuse of its antiseptic qualities. While, lastly, there is that false sense of security created which, together with the evils that naturally follow in its train, to my mind forms the gravest charge of all.

Most people at the present day are evidently possessed with the notion that immunity from contagious disease of any kind may be secured by, what I should call, the rudest attempts at disinfection—they have the most implicit faith in the protective powers of carbolic acid, no matter how unskilfully it is used, and even with some people this trust becomes a kind of superstition. So wedded are the public to the belief, that any endeavour to convince them of its delusive character is more likely to be received with derision than with respect. It may perhaps stimulate some of our Town Council or Corporation to think seriously about the matter if I suggest the advisability of their ascertaining the total amount expended, or rather wasted, on disinfecting preparations during, say, the last twelve years. How comforting it is to reflect on what all this money might have accomplished had it been intelligently laid out on drainage or water supply ! I hope all reasonable and reasoning people will agree with me, that the real "disinfectants" we want here in Bombay are a proper system of drains and public latrines and a copious supply of water to keep them clean. Until we are provided with these we must of necessity do the best we can with our present rude appliances for removing filth ; but, as a makeshift for accomplishing an important part of the office of a good sewerage system, to employ artificial disinfectants in the manner and with the results I have described, is a proceeding the folly of which cannot be too severely condemned.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 17. W. GRAY.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe it stated in the leading article of the *Times of India* of to-day, that the water supplied to the shipping is taken from Carnac Bunder. This is an erroneous statement, for since the 9th of April last, the water drawn for the use of the shipping has been supplied from Mazagon Bunder through the new service pipes laid down expressly for the shipping. Since that date, the water boats have never come to the Carnac Bunder for water, and in fact the pipes are cut off.—I am, &c.,

WILLIAM CORKE,
Bombay, June 18. First Asst. Master Attendant.

A BARE SUBSISTENCE DIET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there has been a good deal of discussion lately upon the amount of aliment required for a bare subsistence diet, perhaps some of your readers may be interested by a short account of the experiences of the French during the siege of Paris. The observations made at that time concerning the effect of a reduced dietary upon the Mobiles serving in the trenches are particularly valuable, as the men were all under complete control both as regards their official rations and the extras they were allowed to purchase. The following particulars are gathered from Armand Gautier's valuable work on chemistry as applied to Physiology, Pathology, and Hygiene. After mentioning that for people leading a sedentary life 0·2 grammes of nitrogen and 4·202 of carbon per kilogram of body weight daily have generally been accepted as a sufficient allowance for the maintenance of a perfect state of health, he says, that the average weight of the Mobiles was 63 kilos (138 lbs. 12½ oz.), and that these men being employed upon severe duties in the trenches during winter months and receiving only 12·5 grammes of nitrogen and 263 of carbon per diem preserved generally a good state of health. Upon this he remarks, that the generally accepted bare subsistence ration would appear to be a little too liberal.

As the nature of the aliments used is a matter of importance, the diet table of the Mobiles is particularly valuable as a standard of a liberal bare subsistence ration in a temperate climate.

DIET TABLE.

They received daily	Weight of Food.	Dry Protein matters.	Hydrates of Carbon.	Fatty matters.
Fresh meat (if preserved 100 grs.)	175	33·25	...	[illegible]
Rice or Beans	80	5·14	62·04	[illegible]
Bread	250	18·75	132 70	[illegible]
Biscuits	250	22·49	159 20	2·09
Coffee ration	30	3·33	12·50	...
,, purchased	25			
Sugar ration	20	...	40	...
,, purchased	20			
Wine	125	...	...	1·25
Brandy	75	...	...	0 30
Grammes...		82·93	406·44	49·83

From this table we may draw the following conclusions :

Proportion of Nitrogenous substances to hydrates of Carbon and Fatty matters,
:: 1 : 49 : 06

Quantity of Nitrogen supplied in 24 hours 12·5 grammes

Do. Carbon ... { Protein Matters ... 44 gr. / Hydrates of Carbon ... 181 / Fat ... 38 } Total 263 grammes

In order to adapt this dietary to natives of India we should omit all or part of the meat, insert dal for rice or beans, increase the bread, omit coffee, wine and brandy, and insert oil and condiments.—I am, &c.

Bombay, June 17. W. DYMOCK.

OUR ICE SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have long been looking vainly to see you take up the question of the ice supply. Surely there can be few causes more worthy of your free-lance than the securing of this necessary of life to your countrymen and countrywomen in the mofussil. We have been sweltering here for the last few weeks in an atmosphere ranging from 100° to 106° in the shade, without a breath of wind to speak of, and even the sick among us can get nothing to cool their parched tongues except a cup of lukewarm water. The question is—have the Tudor Co. been supplying us at 5 lbs. per rupee (the price up here) as a pure favour, or have they made considerable profit out of the business ? If the latter, why do not the public insist on transferring the monopoly to some one who will keep faith with those whose money they live on ? Last year's failure was bad enough, but people thought it might have been unavoidable once in a way, and believed that at any rate the Tudor Co. would have the decency and honourable feeling not to let it occur again. To repeat it the very next year shows an impertinent indifference to their customers which ought not to be tolerated.

June 17. GUZERATTEE.

THE TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was well said by Sir Frank Souter the other day that the tramway was a great boon to the poor and a great nuisance to the rich. The tramway, which in many other places has not been found to answer, has been introduced into Bombay with marked success, and its promoters now reap the just and well-deserved reward of those who have brought among us something that was wanted and which is therefore used and appreciated. So useful an institution, having taken root among us, is sure to grow and extend, and some of us will probably live yet to see it running along the Girgaum Road although there are members of the Corporation who seem to think that such an event would fill the hospitals with maimed and wounded patients.

My object in sending you these lines is to induce some enquiry into the question as to whether something could not be done to extend the blessing to the poor without adding to the nuisance of the rich. The wrenching of our heart strings, to which our late Governor referred in his farewell speech, might, I think, be avoided if the owners of the tramway were compelled to reduce the width of the groove in their rails by one half in all places where the tramway runs straight. Where there are curves it would doubtless be necessary that there should be a certain amount of play allowed, but I believe that considering the width of the flange upon the wheels of the cars the present width of groove of the rails is out of proportion and unnecessary. Let the Town Council appoint a committee to investigate this, and they will do good to their fellow citizens.

If I am right in my supposition that the tramway cars can be safely run along rails the width of whose groove is greatly reduced from that now obtaining, it will be unnecessary for the thousands of persons who own carriages to get their wheels made with broader tyres as has been proposed. MARCLEAF.

VINDICATION OF CHARACTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About this time last year I brought a charge in the Police Court against Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Paruck of having transmitted a false telegram in my name to my brother-in-law, Mr. D. D. Cama, while he was with a large party at a picnic in Goregaum. The charge was, after several hearings, dismissed. An impression was, however, left on the minds of a number of people, in consequence of what seemed to be a chain of very strong facts, that, though legally acquitted, Mr. Paruck was really guilty. Circumstances have now come to light in the strongest manner, which while exposing the real culprits, viz., two students of the Grant Medical College, Hormusjee Dosabhoy Pesikaka, and Rustomjee H. Pestonjee Cama, have completely established Mr. Paruck's innocence. Desirous to do all the reparation in my power to Mr. Paruck for the injury and annoyance I was the unintentional instrument of causing him, I hasten to acknowledge his entire innocence in as public a manner as I brought the charge against him.—I am, &c. S. D. CAPTAIN.

THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This choir has exhibited for some time a sad deficiency in the number of its boys, and empty benches have significantly testified to "what a falling off" was there. But a sudden and most surprising influx of voiceful cherubs greeted the astonished eyes of the congregation yesterday—how so many were captured, or where they so suddenly dropped from, was the occasion of some speculation. Three of them were duly inducted into the choir at a special evensong on Monday last, and publicly invested with surplices. The rest must have been, I suppose, netted too late in the week to arrange for a similar formality—or solemnity—in their case.

I hope this access of numbers means also real musical force ; if so, the church is to be congratulated. But I fear so gratifying a conclusion cannot be accepted. With most of the boys, judging from yesterday's singing, it seemed as though they required considerable drilling and training ; it may fairly be doubted, therefore, if it were wise to invest with choir surplices novices apparently innocent of the very elements of the art they are expected to exercise, until they had received some musical tuition, and had passed a probationary period at the hands of the organist. Perhaps the Chaplains were glad to have secured the raw material, leaving it to time to polish and get it into form.

In some recent correspondence on the subject of the Cathedral Choir blame seemed to be cast on the Chaplains for the low estate to which it had lately reached. Probably if the truth were known, the responsibility should rest elsewhere. C. V.

Bombay, June 18.

MAZAGON AND RITUALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Long has Mazagon been the battle-field on which the opposed parties in the Church of England have crossed swords in combat, and the day is now not far distant, let us hope, when the victory will be gained by the Protestant party in the Church. Discarded from its very birth by the Church of England, as being no child of hers, it has been shunned by the Roman Catholic Church, which thinks its touch would be pollution, and which boldly proclaims that she knows naught about it. The Church of England cannot tolerate in any of her places of worship the practices of ceremonies which do not belong to her liturgy ; the Roman Catholic Church cannot recognize, as belonging to her, a body that merely apes a few of her emblems of belief. Ever vacillating, Ritualism one day pronounces itself Protestant, another day Catholic. As it cannot, however, see its way to find a footing in the Catholic Church, unless it bows submissively to all the teachings of that Church, it tries to supplant the Church of England, hence the petty system of warfare it has adopted, here as elsewhere.

Favoured in high places here, and favoured by a Bishop with ritualistic principles, Ritualism has on and off, seemed to gain the better of the fight—but only seemed, and no more. The recent Ritual case in England will prove, however, too much for even these gentlemen at Mazagon. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have at length drawn the line of demarcation, outside which Ritualists will have to play their fantastic tricks at their own cost. DOGMA.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJGURH, JUNE 7.

OUR little community was terrified this morning by a report that a tiger was prowling about in the vicinity of our village. Thereupon our local Nimrod went forth in pursuit of the foe, which he discovered enjoying a calm siesta in a narrow way between two high walls. Nimrod at first could not obtain a fair view of his game, but on climbing a height above he managed to get a glimpse of the tiger's tail. Desperately controlling himself, he aimed at that part (to steady himself, leaning against a wall) and fired. With a terrific roar of agony, up bounded the tiger, but seeing only a dismantled country cart before it, vented all its fury on that and destroyed it ; then jumping a neighbouring fence she (we found out afterwards it was a tigress) unluckily landed on an unfortunate chowkidar who was passing at that moment, and attacked and horribly mauled him ; finally retired into one of the deserted huts of the village and died. Mr. Nimrod, after firing, fell down in a faint, and was carried off the field by two attendants. No doubt this was caused by excessive sensibility ; indeed, it was not till he had called upon his friend two or three times that he could speak at all coherently.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MISS MARY DONNELLY'S APPEAL CASE.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In Mary Donnelly's appeal case to-day, Mr. H. Bell, the Legal Remembrancer, addressed the Court on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Jackson replied for the appellant. The Court will deliver judgment on Thursday.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ALLEGED DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT ALASCHGERD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.

A despatch has been received from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, in which he states that he has defeated the Russians in an engagement at Alaschgerd after severe fighting.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has received a reinforcement of twenty four battalions.

*** Where is Alaschgerd? We do not find it on any map. The reports of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha are quite worthless.—Ed. B. G.

THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT.

The Egyptian Contingent has safely arrived here.

Nicksics has been revictualled.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

There is no further news from the seat of war on the Danube, the river being still high and preventing military operations.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, June 16.

The monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau states, with regard to the condition of the crop, that the average in 10 Cotton States is 91 per cent. The acreage has been increased 4 per cent.

The total acreage is 12,000,000.

LONDON, June 16, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3/16d.
Exchange on India	1.8¼.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½.
4½ per cent. do.	84½.
5½ per cent. do.	88½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅝.
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	105
Bar Silver	53¼.
Oriental Bank Shares	£43-10.
Chartered do do.	£19-10.
Do. Mercantile do.	£27-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£32.

Arrivals—Angarius and India.

LINE REPORTS.—June 18.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—June 18.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5 p.m.—Weather showery, wind S. W., ther. 90. Fall of rain 1 inch 7 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather wet, wind W. S. W. 6, ther. 81, bar. 30-6. Fall of rain 1 inch 16 cents.

Mangalore, 6-40 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind N. E., S. W. Fall of rain 3 inches 72 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind W. strong, ther. 94, bar. 29-89.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. moderate, ther. 90. Fall of rain 1 inch 22 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 9-16d. to ⅝d.	per Re.
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d. to 15-16d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 8⅞ to 15-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	1s. 8 15-16d.	„

The following telegram was received by Messrs. Nicol and Co. yesterday, dated Oomrawuttee the 18th: "One inch and 62 cents rain last night."

Government has made an offer of Rs. 30,000 for the Assembly rooms, racket court, &c. of Simla. It is believed the contemplated purchase of these premises is for the purpose of making a market, an institution much needed in Simla.

A lamentable state of the population of Jaffna and the district around is reported in the Ceylon papers. The local *Times* says, "Reports of the ravages of cholera brought to us are so gloomy and painful that we are too much distressed in mind to convey to our readers by means of words any clear idea of the fearful havoc which is being daily committed both at Jaffna and in the villages of the district. The epidemic is prevailing in all the villages with only a few exceptions. We have reason to think that the villages are being fast depopulated; and it is not less painful than disgraceful that efforts have not been made to check its progress by remedying the evils which have placed the inhabitants of this Peninsula at the mercy of this dire epidemic. It admits of no doubt that the dearth of wholesome food is the chief cause of its extensive prevalence. This conclusion is inevitable from what we have heard and seen. Very sad accounts come to us from a quarter whence we least expected to hear such things. Kelali, a village not more than 20 miles from Jaffna, seems to have been stript of its adult population. We do not recollect to have heard that cholera ever before visited this remote and secluded village, but in the present outbreak it appears to have been doomed. Besides a large number who died of cholera, many have perished through starvation. All grown up people at this village have succumbed to the epidemic, and the cries of helpless children alone disturb the stillness of the atmosphere."—The thought not unnaturally forces itself upon us, as to whether a Christian Bishop might not find better occupation for his energies, by organizing relief for the poor and miserable people of Jaffna, than in spending his time and strength in quarrelling with and checking the work of the missionaries in that island. There is much need of human sympathy in the Christianity of many people.

A "miserable merchant," in Calcutta, writes to the papers to ask, "Is there any truth in the report that brokerage on bills, shares, produce, &c. is to be reduced in Calcutta to the level of charges paid for similar work in other cities? Surely it is time a step were made in that direction. Good sound reasons can be given for such a step. May it soon be taken."

The Geneva establishment for blind printers is about to start a publication, entitled *Journal des Aveugles*; the editor, compositors, and all their fellow labourers are blind. The *Himalaya Chronicle* thinks a good Editor might be found among our high officials at Simla.

In a minute on the question of officering the Madras Army, Sir W. Robinson writes:—"I think, that even suppose young officers can be obtained in sufficient numbers through the present channel, the early training of young men with European soldiery is not calculated to awaken that respect for and sympathy with the native soldiery, or confidence in them, which was an important element of strength under our former organization; in nine cases out of ten these necessary conditions are reversed. Further, I am under the impression that the expense and comparative temptations of the British army deter Indian parents from seeking employment for their sons in it, who would willingly see them accept direct cadetships; and I think that encouragement should be held out to Indian parents to return their sons to a country which they have almost learnt to look on as home."

If London can boast of its beauty in the daughter of the Dean of St. Helier's—over whom the whole town has gone mad, so we are told—we can point to a similar apparition, more than one indeed, which have recently charmed the eyes of "society" in Ceylon. His Excellency and Mrs. Birch, we read, "held a reception of Kandyan ladies on the evening of the 6th inst., which was a great success. The ladies mustered in good numbers; and amongst them were some who would compare with the famous beauty, Miss Idumalgodde, in her palmiest days. This reception is a happy idea, and appears to be much appreciated by the Kandyan Chiefs and their families."

A Berar correspondent says:—"Two European ladies, Misses Drake and Blewith, belonging to one of the American Missions, are residing at Bassim, and going about preaching the Gospel to the natives there. It must be rather awkward for ladies to live about four miles away from the European cantonment and go about among the native inhabitants of this isolated region."

In a lecture on the causes of Indian Famines, delivered at the Royal Institution on the 18th ult., Lieutenant-General R. Strachey, C. E., F. R. S., began his discourse by observing that life, whatever shape it takes, is passed in a continued struggle between the forces that tend to preserve it and to destroy it. This is peculiarly the case in India. He combated the notion that the famines render the financial condition of the country hopeless, since there is, on the whole, a sufficient food supply for the population. Referring to a large map, he described the chief geographical features and the peculiarities of certain districts, especially those now suffering from the effects of drought. The chief rainfall is during the south-west monsoon, from May to October, the rest of the year being comparatively dry. In the north there is a distinct season of winter rain, its maximum corresponding with that of cold in January and February. The source of the summer rains is the continued stream of air, highly charged with vapour from the Indian Ocean, by the south-west monsoon. The General pointed out the localities of the periodical rainy seasons, and suggested the causes of the diminished or increased rainfall in certain districts, such as Bengal and Madras. Agriculture may be said to be impossible without irrigation where the rainfall is below fifteen or twenty inches, and in such districts the population are generally independent of rainfall; but where the rainfall exceeds forty or fifty inches, as is the case in Bengal, serious scarcity may be caused; and where it is between twenty-five and thirty-five inches, as in the North-West Provinces, north-west Rajpootana, the Deccan, and a small part of Madras, the greatest suffering from drought occurs through the frequent fluctuations. The calamity is likely to be greater where there is a good average rainfall than where it is scanty, and where the population is less dense, and more fitted to seek subsistence elsewhere. As the people mostly subsist on vegetable food with milk and butter, the grain crops are of unusually great importance. The rice eating people is altogether a minority; the chief food grains being the khureef or rubbee, the jowar, and the bajra, which vary in their dependence upon rainfall and irrigation. No physical connection, it was said, has hitherto been established between the local rainfall at any place and the temperature or pressure of the surrounding area, and no step has been taken to foretell the character of the seasons. The supposed connection between sun-spot cycles of eleven years and periodical rainfall advanced by Dr. Hunter has not been proved; and our knowledge of the immediate physical causes of rainfall is very rudimentary. The only way to combat the worst results of drought is by enlarged provision of artificial irrigation to increase production generally, and by improved modes of transport, both which require the application of capital. The people of India have to bear heavy burdens, but they have unusual aid in their climate and the great reproductive powers of their soil. The only one possible mode of escape is labour; and the fruits of industry in years of plenty must be made to meet the want in years of scarcity. A system of public relief in time of distress, not guarded by the sense of specific local responsibility, is a source of grievous abuse, misery and demoralisation.

There has been a sweet old rogue prowling about the Strand ever since the May meetings at Exeter Hall set in this year with their accustomed severity. Dressed like a clergyman, and with long white hair resting on his coat collar, he seemed the very type of clerical guilelessness as he slowly promenaded the busy thoroughfare, with a half open "Gamp" of formidable dimensions in his right hand. Who could have imagined that this venerable pastor was the ringleader of a gang of thieves, and female thieves too? Such proved to be the case, and a very important part that capacious umbrella played in their dishonest game. When one of the feminine pick-pockets had contrived to extract a watch or other portable valuable from the pocket of some devout May-meetinger, she forthwith dropped it into the half open Gamp, whence it was surreptitiously conveyed to the person of the old cleric. At last he was caught, *in flagrante delicto*, and on being brought before the magistrate, he soon showed the stuff he was made of by swearing in anything but a clerical fashion at the witnesses. The moral of this story would seem to be to mistrust benevolent looking clergymen with bulging umbrellas when you meet them in the Strand, and not to believe that all the world has become virtuous because Exeter Hall echoes with the common places of pious people in the sweet month of May.

The following important, because distinctly authoritative, declaration of the sentiments of the Church Missionary Committee in the present crisis of its operations in the East, forms the conclusion of the Annual Report read at its last meeting:—

"The Committee of the Church Missionary Society would heartily rejoice in the widest preaching of the true Gospel of Christ by whomsoever it is undertaken. Yet they cannot but sorrowfully affirm their conviction that in some of the forms of Missionary organization now advocated there are elements of very real danger. And they would be false to their own consciences as well as to their constituents, and would therefore not be doing their duty in the sight of God, if they did not resolutely persevere in taking measures to secure the faithful preaching of the full and unadulterated Gospel among the heathen, and to defend the native Christian congregations connected with the Society from erroneous doctrine and superstitious ritual. It has been, and ever will be, the aim of the Committee to secure the distinct and emphatic utterance by the Society's agents of those great truths of the sole supremacy of Holy Scripture as the rule of doctrine, and of justification through faith on account of the merits of Christ, which are the life-blood of an intelligent and vigorous piety, and which are wont to be ignored or denied by those who receive their inspiration from the leaders of the well-known Tractarian movement of some forty years ago. By the present mode of conducting the Society's operations this security exists. If submission were made to claims recently advanced, it would exist no longer. That submission the Committee have declined to make; and in so doing they doubt not they have received, and still will receive, the firm and zealous support of those who subscribe to the Society's funds and remember it in their prayers, and who constitute, thanks be to God, an immense and powerful body."

While this firm and uncompromising attitude is maintained in London, a counterblast comes from Ceylon equally firm and defiant. Bishop Coplestone's zealous organ, the *Ceylon Times*, declares that "the Bishop has been forced by schismatics to take a step which, however unwillingly, his Lordship will, we feel sure, adopt most unflinchingly. This is no time for hesitation, no season for parleying with adversaries; and we are confident that Bishop Coplestone will be supported by the hearty approval of all good Churchmen in the diocese." After that, what can happen but the deluge?

The *Daily Telegraph*:—In the *Guardian*, which may be accepted as the organ of those among the clergy who hold the sacramentarian theory, and magnify to the utmost the sacerdotal office without desiring to render themselves conspicuous by visible breaches of the rubrics, appear some sensible and moderate remarks on the Ridsdale judgment. The *Guardian* admits the decision of the Privy Council to be valuable, to have been arrived at after a most conscientious and laborious investigation, and to be therefore worthy of all respect. After all, it thinks, the habit of the celebrant is of no intrinsic importance, and the judgment of the Court may reasonably be accepted, even by persons who would rather have had it otherwise, above all since it makes no change in those vestures to which the English Church has been accustomed for more than three hundred years. Undoubtedly, if the prudent counsel of that section to which our excellent contemporary belongs had been adopted, the difficulty would never have arisen. But it may safely be asserted that the *Guardian's* advice will not be followed by the Ritualist faction, and for two reasons. These daring innovators have gone too far to retreat with credit. They have loudly maintained that the alb and the chasuble possess intrinsic importance, because of the symbolism they embody; and, moreover, which is even more to the point, they repudiate the right of the courts of law to give any opinion on the points in dispute which "the Church" can recognise as binding. They cleave to the richly decorated and showy vestments, because they are symbolical, distinctive, and attractive. To the Ritualist "priest" they are dear because they separate him from the mass, and make him an intermediary between it and the object of worship instead of a fellow worshipper; and by his congregation they will be cherished as indispensable scenic accessories to the *tout ensemble* of a brilliant pageant. To expect that after the defiance thrown down by Mr. Tooth, and the sympathy he received, the Ritualists will go back to the sober garment which was good enough for their High Church grandsires, is to nourish a vain delusion. In fact, even if otherwise inclined to do so, the advanced section of the party would not have the courage to accept direction from such a quarter as the Privy Council. Who so loud as they in denunciation of the enormity that lay lawyers should dictate to a Christian Church? And wherein is the Lord Chancellor less obnoxious than Lord Penzance? If the judgment had been as much in their favour as it clearly is against them their consciences, we imagine, would have revolted against a hearty acceptance of it. A short period will show whether there are worshippers of expediency among the Ritualistic ranks of the clergy numerous enough to leaven the mass and gradually alter its nature; but for the moment a policy of no surrender and defiance of time-serving counsels seems predominant whatever may be the language of a few.

The manager of the Tavistock hotel, Covent Garden, lately found himself in a quandary. As a rule people of his class are chiefly troubled by the impecuniosity of their customers, whereas his cause of sorrow was the inconvenient liberality of a sojourner at the hotel. This gentleman had just arrived from Melbourne with £1,000 in hard cash. Within twenty-four hours of his arrival, he had managed to get through about half of this sum by a prodigality of expenditure which would have delighted the heart of Dumas the elder. He scattered notes broadcast in the corridors; he amused himself by throwing sovereigns out of windows; he presented the chambermaids with *douceurs* that made them wink with wonder, and he even insisted on paying a shoeblack £5 for cleaning his boots. This lively work created such sensation in the hotel, and so disorganised its machinery, that the manager eventually had to apply at Bow street for magisterial advice and assistance. But the English law declines to prescribe the manner in which money may be spent by its lawful owners, and the unfortunate manager had therefore to make the most of this terrible white elephant from the Antipodes. I am informed that no sooner did the nature of his application to the magistrate get abroad than the Tavistock was invaded and beleaguered by a large contingent of *chevaliers d' industrie*, who tried by all sorts of stratagems to get into the presence of the gentleman from Australia. But the grateful shoeblack took up position at his patron's chamber door, and completely spoilt the fun of the talented fraternity.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has just been called to a paragraph which has appeared in your paper of this day's date, copied from a print called the *Indian Spectator*, with reference to myself. I don't know whether this print has authority to use the Chief Justice's name in reference to any dispute which may or may not have arisen between his Lordship and myself. However, I shall merely say, for the present, upon that point, that I brought and lodged in the High Court at Bombay, certificates from some of the most eminent legal men, bearing testimony to my professional abilities as a counsel as well as to my moral and social character. With respect to the *Indian Spectator's* allegations about the students, they are absolutely untrue.

I am, &c.,

Forbes Street, June 18. M. D. KAVANAGH.

A PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I venture to submit for the exercise of the mental faculties of your readers a problem that is at least amusing, and at the same time crave to be leniently dealt with should any intellectual Titan feel disposed to cut me short.

Problem:—

1. Given Japheth. 2. A widow with a grown up daughter. 3. Japheth's father. Japheth, caught in the snare of the fascinating widow, marries her, and Japheth's father overcome by the irresistible charms of the widow's daughter, makes her his wife. Japheth hath issue by his wife a son. Japheth's father hath issue by his wife a son also.

Now, give in order the relationships involved by these marriages and issues, and finally show how Japheth is his own grandfather? BRUSH.

A GRIFFIN'S TROUBLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I tell you a little of my short experience in this country. For some months after my arrival in Bombay, I resided at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, but was driven away by the howling of the jackals, which prevented my sleeping at night. I changed my quarters to this hotel, thinking that on the Esplanade I should be safe from midnight disturbances, and I have been so until last night, when I and others were nearly maddened by the frightful yells of an animal which, I am told, is called the *bunya* or *banya*. I have not been out long enough to be quite sure of the names of the different classes of vermin, and am a little uncertain how this word should be spelt.

Those animals seemed to muster in very large numbers opposite the hotel, uttering, in apparent attempt at concert, the most hideous and unearthly yells, less monotonous and mournful than those of the jackals, but far more discordant. I have never seen the animal in question, but am informed by elder residents that the howls unquestionably proceeded from a herd of *banyas*. (I must again ask your pardon for my uncertainty about this word.) So strange are the tricks our imagination plays us, that wearied and giddy as I was from want of sleep, I could almost fancy at times that the yells bore a grotesque resemblance to the sound of the human voice. At times, too, it seemed as if the creatures added to their natural noise by clashing pieces of metal together, from which I conclude they belong to a quadrumanous tribe, as this of course could only have been effected by animals with prehensile claws. I am told there is a prejudice against shooting them, and am quite perplexed as to what means should be tried to get rid of them. Do you suppose any objection would be raised to catching them in traps?

I am every day more and more convinced of the strange ignorance of Indian life and manners existing in England. For instance, I was confidently assured before I left home that there was a regularly constituted police force established in Bombay. This, however, would of course be incompatible with the existence of the nuisance I have attempted to describe. GRIFFIN.

Richmond Hotel, Esplanade, June 17.

BOMBAY.

Rainfall.—Yesterday afternoon Bombay rejoiced in a copious downpour of rain, which continued for about four hours. There is every indication that the monsoon has now fairly reached us.

Poor-box.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 100 from J., contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A native Christian writes to the *Guardian*, urging the great necessity of care in the reception of those who seek admission to the church, and mentioning the case of a convert who recently lapsed into Mahomedism.

European General Hospital.—There were ten cholera patients at the above hospital yesterday, one of whom was admitted on Sunday and one yesterday. There were two deaths from cholera at the said hospital on Sunday and one yesterday.

The telegraph routes to Europe.—We hear that the correspondents at home of commercial houses in India complain loudly that they continue to receive many of their telegrams *via* Turkey, which necessarily occasions delay, and, we hear, are in many instances mutilated. The Director General of Telegraphs in India having issued instructions that all messages presented for transmission without a "via" specified, are to be sent via Turkey, it is necessary for senders of telegrams to insert "via Suez" or "via Red Sea" to secure their going by this route.

Damages for detaining a weighing machine.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, an interesting case was heard before the Acting Fourth Judge, in which the Bombay Gas Company sued Captain Gibb, master of the ship Thomasina McLelland, for the recovery of a scale-beam alleged to have been improperly detained by the defendant, or for the sum of Rs. 50 damages. Mr. Crawford appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Winter for the defendant. On the arrival of the ship, the plaintiffs' muccadum went on board, taking with him for weighment a pair of scales, which were found to be false and were accordingly detained by the captain who had instituted criminal proceedings against the muccadum. Mr. Winter applied for an adjournment on that ground, but the application was not acceded to; and the case went on. At its conclusion, his Honour decided against the defendant, and gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 50 if the beam, now in the hands of the police, was not returned within a week. Owing to pressure on our space, we are compelled to hold over a report of the proceedings.

The charge of defamation.—The case of Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha *vs.* C. Bouneviallle, for defamation which was set down for Mr. Nana Morojee's decision at the Fort Police Court yesterday, came to a conclusion by His Worship acquitting the defendant. The Magistrate remarked that there was no case made out by the prosecution as to the alleged defamation, that both the prosecutor and defendant were at the onset looking at only one side of the question, regarding a bottle of brandy of a peculiar brand which the defendant claims an exclusive right to as his property, and which the prosecutor also claims as his property legally obtained. Had the circumstances regarding that bottle of brandy been disclosed by each of the opposed parties, there might have been an end to the matter. The Magistrate further stated that he was convinced from the evidence adduced that Mr. Bouneviallle did not defame Mr. Batha, nor did Mr. Batha commit any offence regarding his original possession of the bottle. At the conclusion of the case, Mr. Chalk, who appeared for the prosecution, applied for the restoration of the bottle of brandy to his client, which application His Worship declined to accede to, although he (the Magistrate) was fully convinced that Messrs. D.P. Batha and Co. are the rightful owners of it. He could find no section in the new Presidency Magistrates' Act that empowers him to order exhibits made by the defence to be handed over to the prosecutor.

Address to Sir Richard Temple.—It was resolved at a late meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha to present an address of welcome and gratulation to Sir Richard Temple, Bart. K.C.S.I., and in pursuance to this resolution his Excellency's desire was ascertained as to the most convenient time for him to receive the members of the deputation. According to appointment, on Saturday afternoon a deputation of the select members of the Sabha, amongst whom were some of the Sirdars of the Deccan, waited upon his Excellency. All the members of the deputation were duly introduced. His Excellency did not allow a single member to pass without ascertaining from him the profession he followed and the place where he received his education, also putting other questions pertaining to his present occupation. After all the members had been introduced, the address was read to his Excellency. Besides being a gratulatory one at our getting so eminent a Governor for Western India it contained several matters affecting the interests of the people of the Deccan whom the association represents. They prayed for elective franchise in the Municipality of the city of Poona, pointing out that a similar boon was conferred by Sir Richard Temple on the citizens of Calcutta. The subject of reducing the revised assessment and ameliorating the condition of the agricultural classes was also introduced in the address. His Excellency, after briefly touching on all the points contained in it, thanked the deputation for the kind expressions used towards him.

Prices of articles of consumption.—A mofussil paper asks, "Are we not paying more than we ought to do for articles of consumption that we require; and if we could hit upon a plan to find out exactly what is right and proper, would it not be a blessing to all concerned? Why should not a society be formed in every large station in India that would endeavour to find out what prices are to be paid for certain articles, in fact to draw up a set of sumptuary rules for the guidance of the community? Of course, such rules as they would make would not have the force of law, but by a combination on the part of the consumers such an amount of pressure might be brought to bear upon the dealer that he would be brought to his senses, and the pockets of the purchaser would be thereby profited. We need not go into details about the formation of such a society for they would vary in different places, but we see no reason to doubt the feasibility of such a scheme, and we feel sure that if it were set on foot it would do an immense amount of good. It would astonish people if they only knew how much money was paid in excess of what they ought to pay, and as articles of every description are necessarily dear, every care ought to be taken that we are not imposed upon, and to this end a society would be the best guarantee."

The monsoon.—The weather at Poona is now decidedly monsoonish. We have had thunder and lightning from every quarter of the heavens, and light and pleasant rain. On Saturday night, about 9.30, a soft monsoon rain began to fall and continued at intervals during the night. The rain was light, but it cooled the air and made Sunday morning one of the pleasantest we have had for a fortnight.—*Deccan Herald*.

Miss Temple's reception.—Miss Temple did the honours of Government House on Saturday night. A large party assembled, and the weather was exceedingly favourable for the entertainment. Gunnesh Khind and the hills around it looked more home like than we expected to see them, as the country is beginning to revive after the dry parching-up season of famine.—*Id.*

In the matter of economising "scriptory work" in our public offices, we may call attention to an invention of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons of London, known as the Multiplex Copying Portfolio by which from 40 to 50 copies of a letter may be taken from the same sheet of paper. The process of transfer is very simple, when one is provided with the requisite ink. We cannot help thinking it should be worth a trial in our public departments, at all events in such departments where there is any serious desire to facilitate work and economize both labour and expenditure. We have no manner of doubt ourselves that, under the present system of work in public offices in India, the Government are wasting a good deal of money annually in copying and printing documents which are not worth the paper on which they appear.—*Madras Mail.*

A man of H. M.'s 83rd Regt., named McPeak, was drowned in the Regimental Plunge bath on Tuesday at Kurrachee. The deceased was on duty at the bath as picquet sentry, and was last seen alive at about 3 o'clock p. m. on that day. His absence was first noticed at 5 p. m., at evening parade, when the sarjeant of the picquet sentry proceeded in search of him to the bath, where he noticed some of McPeak's clothes lying about the foot path which runs round the bath, and, on looking into the water, saw the deceased lying at the bottom. Aid was at once procured, and Surgeon Hayes was soon in attendance, but he found on examination that life had been extinct for some time. The deceased was a man of temperate habits, and it is thought that his death was occasioned either by an attack of apoplexy, or that he was seized with cramps upon entering the water and sank in the absence of assistance—*The Beacon.*

The beggar nuisance.—The Ahmedabad *Sumsher Bahadoor* is indignant at this nuisance, and at the exactions made on the people by the shoals of professional beggars that infest every nook and corner of the land. That paper says,

"The evils of free beggary have reached their climax, Brahmins, the professional beggars, saneyasis, jogis, jatis, and many others by whatever name they go, beg alms not as a matter of any favour to themselves but as a loan to be repaid with compound interest at 1,000 per cent. in lump after death. The simple and avaricious people, particularly women, money-lenders included of course, give loans on these terms. But alas! in their expectations of this high usury they forget to ask for security. If per chance some pucca man were to ask for security, the Brahmins would say, 'you are a *nastika*—why, the Shastras are the guarantees of the promises;' still if the man insists, the Brahmins would say, 'Go, we don't care for you, there are many other lenders, we only came to save you from the misery that is to befal you after death.' Nay, they have the impudence to use such words as *chundal, karkasha, papi*, and a number of other names too indecent to be mentioned. This is not all. Vaghris, Marwadis, Bhils, and many other low-caste rascals in disguise of Brahmins, Sanyasis, &c., haunt the streets for the combined purposes of begging alms, stealing if opportunity offers itself, and of spying the ins and outs of every street and house. It is a remarkable fact in India, that before robberies, gang robberies, and other crimes of a similar nature are perpetrated, the spies employed are generally *bawas* and *fakirs* in disguise. What an abuse of religion and charity! Our readers may have seen *bawas* and *fakirs* sitting *dhurna*, or something less atrocious than that, before the shops of *gandhis*, *tambolis*, and other busy retailers. Do the police not connive at the matter? What should be done? To go to Court is almost impossible for want of time and money. Suppose a Brahmin beggar comes to your house, and commences abusing you and your relations, what are you to do? You do not know his name, his place of residence, and other particulars required by the law courts. There is nothing but to submit prudently and silently. It is, of course, to be regretted that the people are so foolish and misguided in their ways of giving charity that they have made begging a lucrative profession."

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Monday, June 18 up to 6 a.m.	0 01	0 20	0 16
Previously registered	2 14	0 23	1 52
Total up to date	2 15	0 34	1 68

HIGH COURT.—18th June.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN TRUSTEES' ACT.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckley, on behalf of Bace Kessur, the petitioner, moved for an order under section 24 of the Indian Trustees' Act 27 of 1866, vesting in the petitioner the right to transfer two shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, &c. The husband of the petitioner, the late Vunmalee Jeewa, owed money to one Mancooverbaee, and as part of the security, deposited with her two shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company. These were by her order transferred to the name of her moonim Balgovind Assaram. The debt had been paid off; but both Mancoover and Balgovind were dead. Messrs. Crawford and Buckley had written to the sole executrix of Mancoover; and her reply was that she had no beneficial interest in the shares.

After some discussion, his Lordship passed an order directing that the two shares be transferred into the name of the petitioner, and that she was entitled to recover all arrears of dividend, &c., thereon.

DISPUTE ABOUT A TRADE MARK.

Yesterday, at the High Court, a plaint was presented to Mr. Justice Green in a suit brought by Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. against Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co, in order to restrain the defendants from selling piece goods with a trade mark similar to that which had been used by the plaintiffs for nearly a quarter of a century. At a later hour, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied to his Lordship for a rule *nisi* for an injunction, with an *interim* injunction, to restrain the defendants from selling or exposing for sale any piece goods bearing the plaintiffs' trade mark.

His Lordship thought it was not a case for an *interim* injunction. If any damages accrued, it would be a case for an account.

Mr. Macpherson said he had an affidavit showing that the defendants had been sending orders for goods with the same trade mark even since their attention was drawn to it by the letter of the plaintiffs' solicitor. Three Bs. was the distinctive feature of the plaintiffs' trade mark, and the goods bore a high premium in the market. A foundation for an *interim* injunction was laid in the statement in the affidavit that the defendants, having denied the plaintiffs' right to the trade mark, were taking orders at this moment for the consignment to them from Europe of more goods with the objected trade mark. Orders were sent home by telegram and before the rule was argued, the goods might actually be in Bombay. Plaintiffs did not take an earlier step in the matter because they had only just discovered that, even since the correspondence, defendants had been taking orders for more goods of the same description.

His Lordship said he could not grant an *interim* injunction on an *ex parte* statement.

Mr. Macpherson said his Lordship would see from the two pieces before him that the three Bs. was the distinctive mark of plaintiffs' goods; and that was what the native dealers would look to, and no further. An affidavit by Mr. Ashley, partner in the plaintiffs' firm, stated that his firm had been the exclusive sellers of the goods with that trade mark for a quarter of a century; and that they were well known in the Bombay and the Mofussil markets as 3 Bs., and bore a high premium. Unless an *interim* injunction was issued, there would be great loss to the plaintiffs between this and the argument of the rule. There was no reason why the three Bs. should be selected unless the defendants' intention was to mislead the public that their goods were the same as the plaintiffs'. The native traders would be satisfied with seeing that the three Bs. were within the scroll, and they would not take the trouble to scrutinize the scroll more minutely. The defendants agreed in the correspondence to bring the matter to the notice of their corresponding firm at home, thereby precluding the plaintiffs from taking further steps; and yet, meanwhile, they were discovered sending orders for more goods. Looking at the trade marks, his Lordship could not but come to the conclusion that the defendants' was a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' trade mark; and there was no reason why the three Bs. should have been selected. Of course the plaintiffs would take the *interim* injunction at their own risk; but there could be no doubt as to their perfect *bona fides*.

His Lordship was of opinion that no European would be deceived by the trade mark adopted by the defendants.

Mr. Macpherson said the three Bs. was just what would strike a native purchaser.

His Lordship said he should like to hear both sides; and the argument of the rule might come on in a few days. It might turn out that the orders the defendants had been taking since the correspondence were with an alteration of the trade mark.

After further discussion, his Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling, delivering, or otherwise disposing of any piece goods with the trade mark of the plaintiffs or any other mark in imitation of such trade mark.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

India Office, London, 13th July 1876.

From the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

The despatch of your Excellency's predecessor in Council in the Financial Department, dated 25th February, 1876, relative to the measures which it is proposed to adopt for the reduction of the surplus number of Civilians in the North-Western Provinces, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I think the circumstances which led to this discussion fully justified the appointment, by your Excellency's predecessor in Council, of a Special Committee of Enquiry, and I am of opinion that the report of the Committee contains many valuable suggestions. I do not propose to consider in detail the causes of the retardation of promotion in the North-Western Provinces; I accept, as a fact, that it is so serious as to threaten the efficiency of the administration.

3. I must, however, as a preliminary remark, emphatically state that rules, such as those of Lord Dalhousie, framed for administrative purposes, and notifications, such as those of the Civil Service Commissioners, indicating existing rates of salaries in various branches of the Service, must not be held to pledge Government to maintain particular offices or forms of administrative agency, or be regarded as guarantees for any particular rates of salary or prospects of promotion. This must be clearly understood. But, on the other hand, I am prepared to deal considerately with a retardation of promotion so general and so prolonged as seriously to affect a large section of the Service.

4. I accept the conclusion of your Excellency's predecessor in Council that the circumstances of the present abnormal stagnation of promotion require and justify an unusual and exceptional remedy; but I cannot, after much consideration, approve of the particular measures proposed.

5. It seems to me that it would be very objectionable to grant large pensions to young men who have done little service, and who will return to England to live as annuitants for long terms of years. Such a remedy would be of the costliest kind, and the bestowal of pensions upon persons who have not earned them by any adequate service to the State, would constitute an injurious precedent.

6. It is then to be considered whether there are not other measures, either proposed by the Special Committee, or suggested in the original memorial of the Civil Servants, which are not open to the same serious objection.

7. *First*. One of the causes of the block in promotion in the North-Western Provinces Service appear to be that many of the highest posts in the Non-Regulation Provinces, to which members of the Civil Service would otherwise have been appointed, are occupied, by Military and Uncovenanted officers, who, on account of a difference in the scale of pensions, do not retire so early as Covenanted Civilians. I would sanction the grant to a limited number of Military officers in civil employ of a bonus of such sum as you might think fit to offer, but not exceeding, in any case, one year's pay or the sum of Rs. 22,000, with permission to retire on the terms of the Government General Order of the 1st January 1876. These retirements would be in excess of the 90 allowed to the army at large. The offer should include officers not within two years of Colonel's allowances. Similarly, I am prepared to sanction the grant of bonus to Uncovenanted officers in addition to their pension, as proposed by the Special Committee, with a like reservation as to those who are soon to be superannuated. With the half of the vacancies thus created, your Excellency will have no difficulty in providing employment for the Civilians of the North-Western Provinces, suitable to their standing in the Service, and especially for those belonging to the over-stocked years of 1861, 1862 and 1863. But, in making arrangements for this purpose, you will not, in any degree, lose sight of the just claims of the officers who are already in the Commissions of the Non-Regulation Provinces.

8. *Secondly*. With respect to Covenanted Civilians, I am willing to allow, during the current year, any servant of 20 years' service, that is of the year 1856 and previous years, who has not completed the full term of residence, to retire on a pension bearing £1,000 per annum, the proportion which his term of actual residence bears to 21 years, the full term required for full pension. I see no objection to such a relaxation of the Pension Rules, provided the principal of granting pensions proportioned to the work done be observed. The proposed option of capitalizing such portion of a pension as may be in excess of £500 per annum migh also be permitted. Beyond this, any relaxation of the Pension Rules in favour of Covenanted Civilians will not be desirable.

9. *Thirdly*. I do not approve any scheme of a permanent arrangement involving a guarantee that a certain salary shall always be received by Civilians of a certain standing. In many cases slowness of promotion at one period of a Civilian's service is compensated by rapidity of promotion at another period. I cannot, therefore, take cognizance of individual cases of hardship. But I am of opinion that the very peculiar circumstances of the present block in promotion, depending upon a series of events which are not likely to recur, justify the application of a temporary remedy. This may be done by granting personal allowances at the rates proposed by the Special Committee in the 39th paragraph of its report. I will sanction those rates for a period of five years, beginning from the 1st of May last, under the conditions stated in the 40th and 41st paragraphs of the report of the Committee.

10. I desire that inquiry may be made as to whether the state of the junior ranks in the Bombay Civil Service, and also of those in the Service of Lower Bengal, is such as to call for any measures similiar to those which I have now sanctioned for the North-Western Provinces. It seems especially worthy of consideration whether the proposed pensions to those Covenanted Civilians who have resided less than the full term of years might not be made applicable, and this would have the special advantage in Bengal that it might be possible to transfer to some of the vacancies thus created Civilians from the Service of the North-Western Provinces.

11. *Fourthly*. It seems to be generally admitted that administrative efficiency would be secured by increasing the number of district charges in the North-Western Provinces. The present would be a favourable time for the introduction of such alterations as are deemed necessary. It may also be said that salaries in the North-West are not well balanced, there being too many very highly paid and too few moderately good appointments. I desire, then, that Your Excellency in Council will consider whether it would not be expedient to introduce, either wholly or partially, a system of grades of senior and junior Judges and Collectors, such as have been created in the Lower Provinces, the opportunity being taken to form such additional Collectorates as may be really required and to make a corresponding increase in the number of Joint-Magistrates. I shall be prepared to sanction any scheme having these objects in view, which may commend itself to Your Excellency in Council, provided that no increase in the aggregate expenditure will be ultimately involved by the final re-distribution. By allowing the new offices to be created in anticipation of the savings to be made available as other offices fall vacant, some relief will be afforded to the Service, while the administration will derive benefit.

12. All these measures may, it appears to me, be adopted, but it will also be necessary for Your Excellency in Council to take every suitable opportunity of drafting men from the over-stocked years into the Political Department, and into available vacancies in other Departments.

13. The Special Committee have pointed out that unless preventive measures are speedily taken the same stagnation of promotion which had occurred in the North-Western Provinces will shortly be felt by the Civilians employed in some of the so-called Non-Regulation Provinces. I think the time has now come to lay down a new rule as regards some of those Provinces, and, unless Your Excellency in Council is distinctly of a contrary opinion, I desire that the appointments to the Commissions of Oudh and the Central Provinces, and to the Administration of the Non-Regulation Provinces attached to the Government of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, be regulated henceforth in accordance with the principle applied by the 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 54, to the Regulation Provinces. With respect to the other Non-Regulation Provinces, namely, the Punjab, Assam, British Burmah and Sind, some admixture of Military officers seems still to be advantageous. The proportion of Military appointed, however, should in no case exceed 1 to every 3 Civilians, and for the present, till the proper proportion is attained, you should not appoint to these Commissions any Military officers unless some special grounds exist in any case for a departure from this rule. Should there appear reason for the appointment of an Uncovenanted Servant to the administration of any Non-Regulation Provinces, my sanction to the nomination must previously be obtained. These instructions are not intended to interfere with persons who are now in office, and, of course, will not affect the operation of the 6th section of 33 Victoria, cap. 3, empowering the employment of natives of India of approved merit and ability in the Civil Service of India. I have also to notice an expedient which has occasionally been resorted to in Regulation Provinces of creating, for the purpose of promoting uncovenanted servants, officers outside the Schedules of the Act of 1861, but invested with substantially the same functions as the appointments included in the schedules. I request that arrangements of this kind may not be repeated.

14. In conclusion, I feel it necessary to state distinctly that these orders involve no kind of pledge, and that they confer upon no person any title to claim in the future as a personal right, in the event of their being modified, any benefit which would have accrued to him from their operation; but they simply indicate the present policy of the Government.

THE LATE RAILWAY COLLISION AT ADONI.

At the Gooty Court, on the 7th June, before W. H. Glenny, Esq., Sub-Collector of Bellary, driver Aitkinson was charged by the Madras Railway Co. under the following charges:—1. For going through facing points at greater speed than five miles an hour. 2. For not observing danger signal. 3. Breach of duty. After the case for the prosecution had been stated, Mr. Gordon, on behalf of his client, addressed the Court as follows: That by actual consent he on behalf of his client was instructed to admit the offence under the first count, and Mr. Barclay, on behalf of the Madras Railway Co., abandoned the offences said to have been committed under the other two counts. Mr. Gordon pleaded that the court, taking into consideration the short period of three months that he had been on the Madras Railway Co., and particularly his not being well acquainted with the rules and regulations, and especially to take into consideration the good character entertained by his superiors respecting himself, and that the court would be pleased to deal leniently with his client. The Magistrate expressed himself to the following effect: That although he regretted a good man like Aitkinson should be put before him, still he was in duty bound to protect the interests of the public, and taking into consideration the recommendation for leniency made on behalf of him by Mr. Gordon, he sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

A CASE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.

This case came on for hearing on Monday the 13th June, before the Joint Magistrate of Ootacamund, Col. Clementson. The charge was made by the Lady Superior of the Nazareth convent, Ootacamund, and one of the priests attached to it, against Mr. Louis Napoleon Achard, for criminal trespass, assault, and insult.

Father Constantine Biolley, who was called and examined, deposed to the effect, that he was attached to the Nazareth convent, that he remembered the defendant coming to see his sister on Friday evening last, that he was attracted to the room where they were by screams and whistling and on going there saw the defendant pulling his sister towards the door, one hand being on her neck and the other on her wrist. That he saw defendant whistling, and saw a number of men outside with clubs, studded with nails, who ran towards the convent gates in answer to the defendant's signal. That on trying to remove the whistle from defendant's mouth, defendant struck him, and that he and the nuns were apprehensive of further violence.

Mr. Johnstone, on behalf of the defendant, pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that his client was sincerely sorry for what he had done, and tendered the most ample apology to the Lady Superior, the Priests, and Miss Achard for his misconduct. Mr. Achard also promised that he would not again go near the convent or in any way molest or annoy any of the inmates. Mr. Johnstone also stated that his client was in very poor circumstances, was only in a small appointment and that he had just married a lady who was in very delicate health. He therefore trusted that under the circumstances His Worship would simply inflict a nominal fine, as he was sure that the prosecutor would wish justice to be tempered with mercy.

Mr. Miller stated that he was instructed by the Lady Superior not to press for any severe punishment. An apology having been made, and the defendant having undertaken not to again annoy any of the inmates of the convent, the Lady Superior would be satisfied if the defendant was bound down to keep the peace for a year.

The Magistrate asked the defendant whether he was satisfied with everything that had been said by his counsel.

Defendant.—Yes, I certainly do, and am very sorry for what I did.

Col. Clementson.—From what has been disclosed it is evident that the prisoner's offence has been a very serious one, and had it not been for the merciful way in which the prosecution had been conducted, and which reflected great credit upon the Lady Superior, he would in all probability have been obliged to pass such a sentence on the prisoner that would have deprived him of his liberty for some considerable time. The offence, he thought, which was a very disgraceful one, could certainly not in any case be met by a nominal fine, but taking into consideration the prisoner's position, and the appeal that had been made in his behalf by the counsel for both the prosecution and the defence, he would fine him the sum of Rs. 100, and bind him over to keep the peace for one year in the sum of Rs. 500 and to find a surety for his good behaviour in the sum of Rs. 100.

THE UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING, 1877.

STEWARDS.

Gore Ouseley, Esq., C. S.	Capt. L. H. E. Tucker.
Colonel Foster, 1/12th Regt.	Capt. Seymour Barrow, 10th B. L.
Colonel Manning, 25th P. N. I.	Capt. Taylor, XIth P. A. O. Hussars.
Capt. W. A. Roberts, R. H. A.	P. K. L. Beaver, Esq., R. H. A.

J. C. Kinchant, Esq., XIth P. A. O. Hussars, Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, October 20th, 1877.

1st Race.—"The Lilliputian Stakes." For all maiden Country bred Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under, 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 9 st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. To close and name at 1 p. m. the day before the Race. Entrance 10 Rs. Added 200 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

2nd Race.—"The Paget Park Plate." For all Country breds. Calcutta Weight for age. Entrance 15th July, 20 Rs.; 1st September, 40 Rs.; 1st October, 100 Rs., when the Race will close. Added 500 Rs. Distance ¾ mile.

3rd Race.—"The Derby Sweep Cup." A Steeple Chase for all Horses, which have never won a Steeple Chase of the value of Rs. 200 in any country previous to the 1st May, 1877. English and Colonials 11 st. 7 lbs; Country breds 9 st. 7 lbs.; Arabs 8 st. 7 lbs.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. Horses that have never started allowed 4 lbs. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value 200 Rs. once 5 lbs.; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,500 Rs. Distance about 3 miles.

4th Race.—"The Sirhind Derby." For all maiden Arabs. Calcutta Weight for age. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance 1½ miles.

5th Race.—"The Sirhind St. Leger." For all maiden Horses. Calcutta Weight for age and class. Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 500 Rs. Distance 1¾ miles.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, October 22nd, 1877.

1st Race.—"The Tom Thumb Plate." For all Arab and Country bred Ponies, 13 hds. 2in. and under. 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 9 st. 7 lbs; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Country breds allowed 10 lbs. in addition to other allowances. To close and name 19th October. Entrance 10 Rs. Added 200 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

2nd Race.—"The Oriental Plate." For all Arabs and Country breds Calcutta Weight for age and class. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 800 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

3rd Race.—"The Umballa Cup." A Steeple Chase for all Horses 15 hds. and under. 15 hds. to carry 12 st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Winner of any Steeple Chase value 200 Rs., once 5 lbs. twice 10 lbs.; three times or one of the value of 1,000 Rs. 14 lbs. extra. Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance about 2½ miles.

4th Race.—"The Drawing Room Stakes." For all Horses. 14 hds. 2 in. to carry 7 st.; 2 lbs. added or allowed for every ½ in. over or under. No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 600 Rs. Distance ¾ mile.

5th Race.—"Visitors Plate." For all Galloways. 14 hds. and under; 14 hds. to carry 9 st. 7 lbs.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Country breds allowed 5 lbs. in addition to other allowances. Colonials to carry 3 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st September 20 Rs., 1st October 40 Rs., when the race will close. Added 400 Rs. Distance 1 mile.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, October 24th, 1877.

1st Race.—"The Whim Plate." A Handicap for all Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under. Entrances on the 22nd. The Handicap will be published at 9 a. m. and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 23rd. Added 300 Rs. Distance 5 furlongs.

2nd Race.—"Valuation Selling Stakes." Horses entered to be sold for 500 Rs. to carry 9st. 7 lbs.; 5 lbs. added for every 100 Rs. more. Winner to be sold and any surplus over stated value to be divided between owner of 2nd Horse and Fund. No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrances 1st September 20 Rs., 1st October 40 Rs., when the Race will close. Added 400 Rs. Distance ¾ mile.

3rd Race.—"The Grand Annual Steeple Chase." For all Horses. English and Colonials to carry 11 st. 7 lbs.; Country breds 10 st. Arabs 9 st. Horses that never started previous to this Meeting allowed 4 lbs. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value 500 Rs. to carry 4 lbs. extra; of two such or one of the value of 1,000 Rs., 7 lbs. extra; of three such or one of value of 2,500 Rs., 14 lbs. extra. Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 2,000 Rs. Distance about 3½ miles.

4th Race.—"The Sensation Handicap." For all Arabs, Country breds and Galloways. Entrances on the 22nd. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances up to 1 p. m. the 23rd. A Sweep of 30 Rs. for all accepting. Added 600 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

5th Race.—"The Autumn Cup." A Handicap for all Horses, Entrance on the 22nd. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances up to 1 p. m. 23rd October. A Sweep of 50 Rs. for all accepting. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance 1½ miles.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, October 26th.

1st Race.—"The Dwar Chase." For all Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under. 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 12 st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ of an in. under. Country breds allowed 7. lbs. in addition to other allowances. Colonials 5 lbs. extra. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value Rs. 100, once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 10 on the 19th October. Added 300 Rs. Distance about 2 miles.

2nd Race.—"The Hunt Cup." A Steeple Chase for all Arabs, Country breds, and Galloways. Country breds 11 st. 7 lbs., Arabs 11 st., Galloways 10 st. 7 lbs. Winner of any Steeple Chase value Rs 200, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 14 lbs. extra. The Winner of the Cob Chase to carry a special penalty of 7 lbs. extra. Entrances as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 600 Rs. Distance about 2¼ miles.

3rd Race.—"The Grand Stand Plate." A Handicap Steeple Chase for all Horses. Entrances on 24th. Handicap will be published by 9 a. m., and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 25th. A Sweep of Rs. 50 for all accepting. Four horses in separate interests to start or only 500 Rs. will be given. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance about 3½ miles.

4th Race.—"The Stewards Cup." A Welter Handicap for all Horses. Entrances on the 24th. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m., the 25th. G. R. Professionals 5 lbs. extra. Sweep of Rs. 30 for all accepting. Added Rs. 600. Distance 2 miles 2 furlongs and 28 yards.

5th Race.—"The Cesarewitch." A Handicap for all Arabs, Country breds and Galloways. Entrances on the 24th. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m. and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 25th. A Sweep of 30 Rs. for all accepting. Added 700 Rs. Distance 2 miles 2 furlongs and 28 yards.

RULES.

1.—The Flat Races will be run under the Calcutta Turf Club Rules and the Steeple Chases and Hurdle Races under the English Grand National Steeple Chase Rules excepting where otherwise provided.

The decision of the Local Stewards to be final except on questions of Racing Law which may be referred to the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club.

2.—No course or scale Fees, or enforced subscriptions at this Meeting.

3.—All Entrances and Acceptances to be made in writing and sent to the Honorary Secretary at the times appointed. All Penalties, Confederacies, Allowances and Colours to be declared in writing at the time of entry and the amount of Entrances when less than Rs. 100 sent or the next higher rates will be charged. Any one riding in wrong colours will be fined Rs. 10.

4—Penalties and allowances. Previous winners (Handicaps included) once 3 lbs. twice or of a race value Rs. 1,000, 7 lbs., thrice 10 lbs., four times or of a race value 2,000 Rs. 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed (except in Maiden races) 7 lbs. N. B. This Rule does not apply to Steeple Chases.

5.—All Maiden Horses landed in this country after the 1st October, 1876, allowed 4 lbs.

6.—Three horses on bona-fide separate interests to run or half the added money will be withheld. 20 per cent. of Added money will be given for a W. O.

7.—Horses without approved Certificate will be aged or measured whenever convenient.

8.—Any one making an objection to deposit Rs. 50 with the Honorary Secretary which will be forfeited to the Fund if the objection be considered frivolous by the Stewards.

9.—No alteration can be made in the Lottery Papers after they are drawn and closed. No division of a Horse under ⅛th allowed in the Books.

10.—An owner is allowed to claim ½ his horse in any Lottery. Lotteries will be held whenever convenient.

11.—5 per cent. will be deducted from the total amount each Lottery and Pari-Mutuel for the benefit of the Race Fund. A charge of Re. 1 will be made for accounts to all who take tickets in Lotteries or Pari-Mutuel.

12.—No payments will be made to Winners until all the Losers have paid in full.

13.—Stand or Enclosure tickets:—Single Gentleman 10 Rs., Family ticket 16 Rs., to be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

14.—Comparing day at noon the 29th, Settling at noon the 30th of October, 1877.

15.—A portion of the Steeple Chase Course will be reserved for training purposes up to the day before the commencement of the meeting after which no Horse will be allowed to practice over the Steeple Chase Course.

Early application for Stables requested.

All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Races, and not to any one by name.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE LAND REVENUE CODE BILL.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

In regard to section 242, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik said there was a decision of the High Court which stated that the fine therein provided, according to the wording of the existing Act, should only be levied in reference to Government lands under the Survey Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—If I understand the decision rightly, it is exactly contrary to what this section as drafted provides. If we do not accept the High Court's decision, then we may pass this section.

H. E. the President—The decision referred to, I suppose, is an exposition of the law as it stands. The Council are now framing a new law.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—Codifying.

H. E. the President—Codifying and amending.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—Yes, but if an amendment proposed derogates at all from the rights of private property——

H. E. the President—What I mean is that this decision is not binding on the Legislature. We are not considering what the law is, but what the law ought to be. The functions of the High Court are much more limited than in the case of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—May I be allowed to observe that this section is section 7 of Act IV. of 1868 as it at present stands.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik said the point was in regard to the appropriation of private agricultural land; if it was the property of individuals, it was not liable to be punished by a fine.

H. E. the President—What is the alteration you wish to have made?

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I would insert the word "Government," so that the section may read—"If any *Government* land within the site of any village, town, or city" &c.

H. E the President—I suppose if there is a cultivated field, and a man chooses to build a house upon it, he must pay a certain assessment.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—But according to this section, he must pay something more than that.

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In regard t... had been inserte... to the settleme... employed under ... persons would not ... and would then sudden... ment, having been engag... that time.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik ... section, but he did not think a... notice of the Select Committee. ... there ought to be some limit to every... know, however, that any false cases ... the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—There is the opp...

The section was passed.

The Hon Mr. Rogers said that Section 224 A... one he had particularly referred to when he mention... in one of the courts of Surat it was held that until an instalment became due the Government could not demand their revenue. The object of this section was to give Government the right to demand payment of their revenue, notwithstanding that the instalments may not have fallen due.

There was no objection stated, and the section was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers stated that Section 224 F. was new, and had been inserted for the purpose of providing for cases, particularly in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, where sharers disputed amongst each other in such a way that the collection of the revenue could not be effected. The object was to give power to the Collector to attach a village, or share of a village, temporarily, for the collection of the revenue, without prejudice to the rights of individuals.

The section was passed.

In regard to Section 237 G., the Hon. V. N. Mandlik said he had raised an objection to the Select Committee in reference to the last clause of this Section that if a village was attached simply on account of arrears of revenue and the owners applied for restoration, according to the present practice, there was no reason why he should not, in addition to the surplus proceeds of one year, have also the surplus of the previous years. The answer he had received was that it was the custom, and his reply to that was that such a custom would be "more honoured in the breach than in the observance." The Council were asked to pass a new law limiting the right of restoration to 12 years, whereas formerly a man would ask to be reinstated after 30 years; and if they were going to limit the right of restoration, they might well consent to the return of the surplus, if any, of all the years of the attachment.

H. E. the President—What does the Hon. Mover say?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—It depends a good deal upon what tenure is considered free. If a tenure is considered proprietary, the holder would have a right to all the surplus receipts refunded.

H. E. the President—But does not this section as worded apply to all cases.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—Yes. Mr. Rogers's observations led me to make my remarks general, or I should at once have referred to Khote villages, and though I may be an Inamdar as well as a Khote, I am a British subject and have a right to protect the rights of other British subjects. The Government have been pleased to restore villages and the surplus proceeds even after 30 or 40 years' attachment, and what is the use of keeping such a solecism as this provision about the one year's proceeds if we are going to limit the right of restoration to 12 years.

H. E. the President—Could a man claim 50 years' arrears?

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I am told that Government, as a matter of grace, have returned such arrears.

H. E. the President—That must have been a great exercise of grace.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—There are cases in dispute, though.

The Hon. the Advocate General—I believe there was a decision by the High Court in the case of Khote villages in which Government withheld the arrears.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—That was a judgment of Sir Joseph Arnould's against which a good deal might be said.

The Hon. the Advocate General—It has been before Sir Richard Couch, and confirmed.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—But we are not considering the case of the Khotes now.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—No, this is a general law.

H. E. the President—This section applies, apparently, to all landholders, whether they are Khotes or not.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—As it stands, it merely leaves matters at the disposal of Government, and previous experience shows that Government are not disposed to deal hardly. In the great majority of cases, the whole surplus proceeds have been given back, and I believe it is only in the case of Khote villages that the right is disputed.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I would beg leave to mention in reference to the class of landholders of whom I am nominally one, though I have very little pecuniary interest,—I mean the class of Khotes, that I think it behoves the members of this Council to consider that when they have passed Acts to relieve the property of insolvent holders like those of Broach, Ahmedabad, and Sind, they should take into account those people who have brought the arid district of Rutnagherry, where there was not a high road until about 12 years ago, connecting it with Tanna, to its present condition. These are the men whose claims are under the consideration of Government.

H. E. the President—Have there been great improvements in the cultivation of the Rutnagherry district?

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—Yes, and those improvements have been due to the Khotes, and if this section refers to a class of landholders such as the talookdars who have become insolvent, the Government should be indulgent to more deserving people.

H. E. the President—But the Khotes are not insolvent.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I should say that the man who holds himself solvent and respectable is more deserving of indulgence than one who has a halter round his neck.

The question then dropped.

In regard to section 251, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik suggested that a clause should be inserted providing that sales should be registered. Cases were always turning up in one shape or another at the High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—At whose cost? Some one would have to pay for the registration.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—The purchaser should pay.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Has this Council power to insert a clause of that kind? Would it not interfere with the Registration Act?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—We should only be obliging a person to take advantage of the Registration Act. The clause would not affect the Registration Act.

The Hon. Advocate General thought the section would be trenching on the Evidence Act and also on the Registration Act. He proposed that the words "and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of a valid transfer of such occupancy or alienated holding," which occurred at the end of the section, should be struck out; and then the law might be left to take its course.

H. E. the President—Yes, or our Act might be disallowed.

The amendment proposed by the Advocate General was adopted.

The end of the Bill having been reached, the Hon. Mr. Rogers said he had a suggestion to make with regard to schedule A, containing the list of existing Acts to be repealed. Act XI. of 1862 ought not to be included in the list. It was settled in the Select Committee that it had better not be interfered with, as there were so few settlements remaining to be carried out. He therefore proposed that it should be struck out of the list. He also proposed that in the case of Act I. of 1865, in addition to "the whole Act," there should be inserted "except sections 37 and 38" which referred to the Khote villages, those villages being separately under consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—We have now chapters 6, 6-A, 6-B., 6-C. and 8, to go through; and those are chapters in which a great many objections occur.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik—Yes, many sections have been embodied in this Code, especially in chapter 6, to which I object. They are entirely new law.

The Hon. Advocate General—There is a good deal in chapter 6 which affects the site question, and will depend on its decision.

H. E. the President—Then the question is what are we to proceed with next. Would it be best to have the questions argued out about the definitions.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I should certainly propose an adjournment for at least a week.

H. E. the President—Would you mind telling me which are the sections of chapter 6 to which your objections apply. I understand the objection regarding occupants and owners, and also that referring to alienated lands.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik said his objections would apply to sections 106, 107, 110, 115, 117, 118 to 121, 119, 120, 120-A, 123, 123-A, 123-B, 123-D, 123-E., 124. He added that his objection to section 124 was as to the appropriation of land for the purposes of agriculture. His contention was that if a man was the owner of a piece of land he could do as he liked with it; if he was simply an occupant, he might be restricted in the terms which governed his occupancy.

H. E. the President—What is the exact point? Suppose a man builds a house upon cultivated land, the question then arises at what rate he is to pay for it.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—He pays at the rate at which the land is assessed until it is altered at the next survey settlement, if the land is his property.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—By rules that have been passed by the Executive Government, houses that have been built on Government land have an extra assessment put on them.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—If it is Government land, the assessment changes, but if the holder has a tenure which gives proprietorship, he can do as he likes with his land without extra assessment.

H. E. the President—I understand the hon. gentleman to say that if the land is *miras*, the owner can build upon it without paying anything extra; but if it is not *miras*, he must pay extra.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I acknowledge that if you use the terms "alienated lands."

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—And so we get round again to the question of alienations. If *miras* is private property——

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—There is no such thing as *miras* in the survey records. It is merged in some superior definition under Act I. of 1865.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It is not used in Guzerat, but in the Deccan it is. I have decided several cases.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I should like to see the definition in which it is merged.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—We do not acknowledge *miras*. In our revenue books, *miras* does not appear.

H. E. the President—Does the High Court use it? Are counsel called to order for using it?

The Hon. Advocate General—I am afraid counsel use it, and the Chief Justice has used it in his decisions.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The revenue records do not acknowledge it.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—Then I am sorry for the revenue records. The custom of the country acknowledges it if the Revenue Department does not.

H. E. the President said old phrases were often superseded by new phrases, and observed that the section about tenants' rights appeared to be very well drafted.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—About its English I would say nothing, but as a piece of legislation it is of about as revolutionary character as could well be imagined. I do not wish to be unparliamentary, because I understand the section was drafted by the learned judges of the Court in which I practice.

The Hon Mr. Mandlik further said that he objected to Section 178.

H. E. the President suggested that Chapter 8, with the exception of the 178th Section, might be taken as read, in order to narrow as much as possible the points to be reserved for a debate at a future meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the Select Committee went through Chapter 8 as it now stood, with the exception of a very few alterations, chiefly verbal ones. It might be well to postpone its consideration to the next meeting, if Col. Anderson was likely to be present.

H. E. the President—If there should be any point on which he wishes to say anything, he can bring it forward specially, we shall not pass the sections now finally.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The Chapter does not differ from Acts I. of 1865 and IV. of 1868.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—But they have been chopped and changed about considerably.

H. E. the Governor—That is the work of the Select Committee. It is quite impossible that the Council can be responsible for every word of a Bill when it has been considered by a Committee. Every Legislature must trust to the Committee to prepare the details.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—That was done, but as I stated yesterday, the draft of the Bill as finally arranged was not received by me in time to study it. I went through the 9th and 10th Chapters for discussion in the Council to-day. I cannot pledge myself to any suggestions I may make now regarding the 6th and 8th Chapters being final. I wish as far as possible to save time, and I think as Mr.

...ns ...6. ...pter 8 ...by taking ...we go on. ...me as if some ...d act as a special ...sible signatures of a ...en the custom rather to ...whole Council. We went ...three times. In fact, your ...had an idea that Select Com- ..., and that all the work should be

...nt—That may be a matter of opinion: ...mittees are recognised by the law. It is ...an hon. member who has devoted his ...our to going through a Bill over and over in ...to go throught it again in the Council. When ...of sections have been carefully considered by a S... Committee, and they have presented a responsible report, with their signatures attached, I think it is hard to expect them to go through the whole work again. Besides, we are more likely to make some mistake. It is better to trust to two or three gentlemen in Committee.

Chapter 8 was then gone through Sections 178, 182, 186, 188 (to Clauses (*b.*) and (*c.*) of which the Hon. Mr Mandlik will propose amendments at the next meeting), 196, and 197 B.

H. E. the President—We have now Chapter 6 and Chapter 1. remaining untouched. I understand almost the whole of that involves new law.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—It is new law.

H. E. the President—And I understand the Hon. Mr. Mandlik will prepare a minute and submit some amendments.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—Am I to prepare for the next meeting the amendments I have taken note of to day?

H. E. the President—Yes, and I would suggest that you should prepare what amendments you may propose to bring before us in respect of the definitions (Chapter 1) and Chapter 6. I presume we can only alter them by amendments.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—Yes.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Are we to consider Chapter 6 6 A., 6 B., and 6 C., and the definitions before we proceed to the amendments relating to that part of the Bill we have already gone through? The whole must be translated and published before the second reading.

H. E. the President—Yes, I am in no hurry about the second reading. What I wish to know is what the Hon. Mr. Mandlik's objections are and his reasons for them, and what are the amendments he proposes to move. And when he has written down what he has to say and has drafted his amendments, I should like to hear any verbal remarks he may wish to make and any remarks also from other hon. members. It is more particularly important that we should have before us Mr. Mandlik's objections and Mr. Rogers's replies; and then it will be for the Council to decide how far they can or cannot accede to either view.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—The translation will have to go on.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It is going on; I was told yesterday it would take about a month to complete it.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I will be ready with my minute and as many amendments as I can prepare.

H. E. the President—I think it will very advantageous to have Mr. Rogers's reply before he leaves us. It is very important to have both sides of the question stated, and then we can decide at leisure.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik said he should like to name the following Friday week for the next meeting. He would do his best to have everything prepared before that time and would send it to the Secretary to be printed.

H. E. the President—Could not the hon. member tell us his views orally, in open debate of the Council?

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I think that is difficult in the case of a technical measure like this.

H.E. the President—You could write your minute afterwards; but in the Council we do not go by minutes at all.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—There is already a report of the majority of the Select Committee, and I should wish my minute to be as precise as possible, which can only be secured by writing it.

H. E. the President—But you could write it after; and, strictly speaking, the proceedings of this Council are oral.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—What I wish to do is a piece of work that should have been done before. The Select Committee's report says that the minutes of the dissenting members will be recorded.

H. E. the President—But that does not debar you from making a full oral statement. I think you seem quite capable of stating your arguments and objections forcibly and comprehensively in a speech; I do not think you are likely to miss any points. It is really very desirable that we should have what you wish to say before us as early as possible.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—If it is to be done, I trust it will be done with some care, and some deference to this Council. I do not wish to sacrifice 10 minutes more than may be absolutely necessary. I do not apprehend any snares in your Excellency's Council.

H. E. the President informed the Hon. Mr. Mandlik that every assistance would be given to him by the Legal Remembrancer and the staff of the Council in drafting his amendments.

After some conversation as to whether one, two, or three days would be occupied by the discussion of the points reserved, the Council adjourned to Friday next at 12 o'clock.

H. E the President suggested that they should meet at 11 o'clock, but the Hon. V. N. Mandlik objected, and the point was not pressed.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT PENGE.

(*Daily Telegraph*, May 21.)

The protracted inquiry at Penge respecting the death of Harriet Staunton has resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against the four persons implicated, namely, Louis Staunton, the husband of the deceased, Patrick Staunton, his brother, Mrs. Patrick Staunton, and Alice Rhodes, her sister. It seems that the deceased was one of the three daughters of Mrs. Richardson, a sister of the late Lady Rivers. After her first husband's death Mrs. Richardson married the Reverend Mr Butterfield. Of her three daughters, one married the late Earl of Wicklow, another became Mrs. Casabianca, while the third was supposed to be of weak intellect, and at one time steps were taken to confine her in a lunatic asylum. In the June of 1875 she was married without the consent of her family, and against their wish, to Mr. Louis Staunton, an auctioneer's clerk. She was then about thirty-four years of age, and had some £2,500, to which she was entitled in her own right, together with various reversions contingent upon the death of her aunt, Lady Rivers. The ready money, which was not an inconsiderable sum, Louis Staunton appears, by his own admission, to have spent, and the reversions he also sold for what they would fetch. In March, 1876, the deceased gave birth to a son, and we have the evidence of the nurse who then attended her that the unfortunate woman led a very unhappy life. She was not allowed to nurse her child, and she was, as it now appears with very good cause, jealous of the attentions which her husband paid to Alice Rhodes, the sister-in-law of his brother, Patrick Staunton. The opinion of the nurse lets considerable light upon the case, as she was practically the last person who saw enough of the deceased to bear testimony as to her general health and state of mind. Her account is that Mrs. Staunton was clearly and temperate in her habits, that she was weak of a mind and always crying, that she was badly treated and neglected, and that she was "too much put down to be happy." Towards the end of 1876, Louis Staunton took a small farm of twenty-one acres near Cudham, in Kent, where his brother Patrick, who is a landscape painter, had a cottage. Soon after, Mrs. Louis Staunton with her child was removed to Patrick Staunton's house, and from that day forth, except on one or two occasions, she was never again seen until her death. Meanwhile her husband was openly living with his brother's sister-in-law, Alice Rhodes, who passed in the neighbourhood as his wife. Louis Staunton himself states that he separated from his wife by mutual consent, on account of her intemperate habits; that it was by her own wish she went to live with his brother; that she was aware of his guilty connection with Alice Rhodes and tacitly consented to it; and that she was anxious, above all things, to avoid seeing anything of her own relations, of whom she was terribly afraid, and whom she had never forgiven for their attempts to confine her as a lunatic. On the other hand, it is clear that Mrs. Butterfield made every attempt to discover her daughter; that she set policemen to watch the neighbourhood to see if she were there; and that she herself actually went down to Cudham and was refused admission.

Patrick Staunton brought his brother's child up from Cudham to Guy's Hospital on Sunday morning the 8th of April last. It died there the same day, the death being ascribed to inanition, and on the Monday it was buried in a false name. On the Thursday morning following, Louis Staunton and his sister-in-law took some humble lodgings at Penge, telling Mrs. Chalkin, the landlady, that they were wanted for a lady who was very unwell, and required better medical attendance than could be got at Cudham. The same evening the lady was brought in, accompanied by Louis Staunton, Patrick Staunton and his wife, and Alice Rhodes. A doctor was sent for that night, but he was not able to attend until the next morning. When he came he found the patient in a serious condition. He ordered that a skilled nurse should be called in, and that food and stimulants should be liberally given. He called again at midday, and perceived at once that death was impending, and when he came for the third time in the evening the unfortunate woman was dead. The apparent respectability of the Stauntons, together with the assurances they gave him that the deceased had been previously attended by another medical man, whom they named, allayed his suspicions, and he wrote out a certificate of death in the usual form. Next day, however, Mrs. Casabianca made certain communications to him, the consequence of which was that he withdrew his certificate, a Coroner's inquest was held, and a post-mortem ordered. The result of this inquiry was to show that the body was terribly emaciated. Indeed, the medical men were unanimously of the opinion that death had been the result of long-continued starvation, accelerated at last by the sudden removal from Cudham to Penge. Being pressed by the Coroner as to the time it would take to reduce a previously healthy woman to such a state, they agreed that it would be at least six weeks, and that it might be months, provided the deceased had small portions of food given her from time to time sufficient to prolong life until she sank altogether. They also stated facts showing that she was in a most horribly filthy and neglected condition. As against the appearances thus deposed to, there is the positive evidence of the Stauntons that until Monday the deceased was in perfectly good health and spirits, that she was treated as one of the family, and that she had no cause of complaint. If this be so, it is, as the Coroner observed, somewhat singular that within a week she should have been reduced to the lamentable condition in which she was found at the time of her death. It has also to be explained how it was that none of the neighbours at Cudham ever saw her, and that her own mother, Mrs. Butterfield, was refused an interview with her. It may be, of course, as is suggested in behalf of the persons accused, that the deceased was afraid of her relations and anxious not to see them; but it may also be, as the Coroner reminded the jury in his summing up, that if Mrs. Butterfield had seen her daughter's wretched condition she would have insisted on a medical man being at once called in.

The jury, after a deliberation of half and hour, returned a verdict which is virtually to the effect that the deceased woman had been designedly killed by slow starvation and persistent ill-treatment, and that all four of the persons accused—Louis and Patrick Staunton, Mrs. Patrick Staunton, and Alice Rhodes—were parties to her death. It is due, of course, to the prisoners, who surrendered themselves as soon as the intelligence of the verdict reached them, and who will be brought before the magistrates at Bromley, to point out that the finding of a Coroner's jury is in no way conclusive, and amounts to nothing more than a strong expression of opinion on the part of the jurors that the case is one calling for the most thorough investigation. The accused will, in due course, be put upon their trial at the Old Bailey, as, even should the magistrates dismiss the case against them, they would have to be tried upon the Coroner's depositions. Until then it is a public duty to abstain from any comments that might prejudge the case. All that can be said is that to kill a person by a designed course of neglect and ill-treatment is not only a crime fully equal to murder itself in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but, as was shown in the case of Margaret Waters, the baby-farmer, it is recognised a murder by the law. Whether the prisoners in the present instance are guilty of this horrible outrage against humanity remains to be determined by the tribunal before which they will ultimately be brought. Meanwhile it is sufficient to observe that the case is one of the gravest suspicion, and, in thus speaking of it, we are amply warranted by the deliberate finding of a jury who for many days have bestowed upon it that care and attention which the serious character of the charge demanded.

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CAPITAL RS. 9,00,000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITOR:
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS:
MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON & Co, 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit-money will be returned to each applicant in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1877.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse, Rs. 800.
A chesnut Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 500.
A grey Arab galloway, aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 300.
A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. 400.
A bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 450.
A nutmeg grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and goes in all harness, Rs. 350.
A thorough-bred Water mare, 6 years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 500.
A very handsome Pegu, 5 years, good tempered, and very showy, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 300.
A strong and powerfully built iron grey Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, would make a first charger, Rs. 550.
A high caste bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, Rs. 300.
A chesnut horse, about 7 years old, 14-1 high, is a first rate riding horse and carries a lady, Rs. 300.
A pair of large and powerful dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness Rs. 900
A strong well-conditioned bay Australian brougham horse 8 years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness Rs. 600.
A grey chargosh, young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.
A grey Deccan pony, rides well, Rs. 50.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th June 1877.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 251 OF 1876.

ABDOOLLA bin BALOO MEYA, PATHAN of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Cazee Syed Street, in the City of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI SHAREFABEBEE widow of AMIRODDIN DHAMANKAR of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in house No. 83, in Ali Oomer Street, BAI MARIAMBEBEE widow of MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin MOOLLA ALI GAGAMBAY, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in house No. 6, in Shaik Boorhan Camadun Street, and SULAMAN bin FAKEER SAHEB LOGDAY also of Bombay .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the Twenty third day of January 1877, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty-six, annas six and pie one, for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees One Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifty-six, and annas ten for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees Three Thousand, Two Hundred and Thirteen and pie one and further simple interest on the cost at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Prohibitory Order dated the 17th day of February 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, dated the 12th day of February 1877, the following Lands and premises were (inter alia) attached, and will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the time and place undermentioned viz.:—

LOT No. 2.
To be sold on the premises at 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south side of Nizampoora street in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the vacant land belonging to the Defendant hereinafter thirdly described, on the west by the Public Road, on the north by the said Nizampoora Street, and on the south by the house of Abdool Rehimon Bin Mahomed Sallay Jhuttum, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 146 and 147, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 3, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Hajee Mahomed Mowlabux and other tenants of the Defendant.

LOT No. 3.
To be sold on the premises at 4-30 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground situate lying and being on the south side of the Nizampoora Street in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 142 and 142, containing by admeasurement 63 8 9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Bai ... , on the west by the house of Defendant hereinbefore secondly described, on the north by the said Nizampoora Street and on the south by the compound of Abdool Rahimon Bin Mahomed Sallay Jahtum and which said land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the Defendants tenants Bajee Ramjee towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY the 19th day of June 1877 (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 24th day of March 1877 in the above suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the time and place above specified the abovementioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The sale will extend to the Defendants Right, Title, and Interest only in the above specified properties.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 9th May 1877.
Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
,, 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up—£1,500,000.
Reserve Funds—£500,000

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

INSURANCE.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ,,	4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED,
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COMPLETE POLICIES.

ANNUAL PREMIUM, ceasing after a limited number of payments, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death, whenever it may happen.

Age next Birthday.	5 Annual Payments. Promissory Notes for Rs 2 0.	10 Annual Payments Promissory Note for Rs 100.	12 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 83-5-4	15 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 66-10 8.
20	90 14 5	53 1 8	46 12 10	41 6 5
25	95 6 5	55 12 10	49 8 (	44 1 8
30	100 12 10	59 6 (	53 1 8	46 12 10
35	106 3 3	63 0 (	56 11 2	49 8 0
40	114 4 15	68 6 5	61 3 3	54 0 0
45	122 6 5	73 12 1(	66 9 (	59 6 5
50	132 4 1(	81 0 (	72 14 (	65 11 3

EXAMPLE.

A person aged 25 next birthday may, by paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 55-12-10 for 10 years, or of Rs. 44-1-8 for 15 years, secure Rs. 1,000 to his Heirs at his decease. After which periods the Assured is exempted from further payments. The sums assured are paid, should death occur even immediately after payment of the first Premium, and in that event further payments of premium would of course cease.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Rail way Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GENTLEMENS CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & CO.'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT is now replete with TEXTURES suitable for all parts of the EAST, the materials are of the latest design, and the fit and finish of each garment is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DAY, OR OFFICE SUITS. (Rs. a.)

- *Our Special Twist Tweeds* in Thirty Shades of Color 25 0
- India Tweed, a material made from the best wool 30 0
- Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk 27 0
- Extra Fine do. 30 0
- Best Fancy Angolas 35 0
- Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from 35 0
- Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats 12 8

DRESS SUITS.

- SUPER West of England Cloth 75 0
- EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge.. 85 0
- WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear 7 0
- Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits.. 30 0

WASHING MATERIALS.

- Colored Drill Trousers 5 0
- Best White Drill 5 0
- Suits of above 15 0
- White Linen Drill Trousers 8 8
- Flemish Linen Trousers 6 0
- Suits of do. do. 16 0
- Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from 6 8

SHIKAR KIT.

- Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials 18 0
- Do. Do. of Stout Flax 18 0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

- BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk 28 0
- WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS 9 0

TROWSERS. (Rs. a.)

- Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes 10 0
- Superfine do. do. 14 0
- Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades.....from / A very large choice of these superior goods. 16 0
- The very Best Angolas made 18 0

RIDING TROWSERS OR BREECHES.

- Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords 18 0
- Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords 23 0
- Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear 26 0
- White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear 35 0
- Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas 5 8
- Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches 10 8
- Coats of the above 15 0
- White Cord Trousers 14 0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

- MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating bound with Rich Silk Braid 36 0
- FROCK COATS for special wear of the above 38 0
- DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling 26 0
- VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS 9 0
- Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat 39 0
- Do. Do. Do. Frock Do. 45 0
- Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat 16 8
- Do. Do. Do. Vest 6 8
- Morning or Visiting Coat 25 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue with Patterns, and simple instructions for self measurement Post Free to any part of the East.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

- Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
- Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ,, 350
- Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ,, 330
- Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ,, 290
- Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ......Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
- Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ......Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
- Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance ...... ,, 200
- Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting ......Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

- 1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance ......Rs. 150, 145 and 140
- Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
- Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ...... ,, 65 to ,, 75
- Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ...... ,, 50
- Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ......Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ......Rs. 30 each.

- Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ......Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
- Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters ...... ,, 800 to ,, 2,000
- Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ...... ,, 400 to ,, 1,300
- Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ...... 550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
FRENCH HOUSE.
6, HUMMUM STREET.
BOMBAY.

READY MADE DRESSES.
READY MADE COSTUMES.
READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.
READY MADE PETTICOATS.
AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend:—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ......Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its nish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING OR HUNTING WATCH......Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

- Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless ......from Rs. 90 to 180
- ,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless ...... ,, 250 to 600
- Gold Calendar Watches 200
- ,, second independent Watches 250
- ,, repeaters of every description ......from 350 to 800
- ,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar ,, 1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

- A good silver crystal face Watch ......Rs. 25
- ,, ,, Hunting ,, ... 26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM ,, S. M. gilt frames.
,, ,, marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN TO VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum: also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TUBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.
Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.
A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.
No Mess or Family should be without it.
Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.
WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

For Sale.
AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Billous Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Billious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.
Genuine Scotch Pure Jams.
Soups in Tins, ready for use.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.
Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom Factories, London and Aberdeen.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

SPECIALLY WELL FIT UP LOOMS AND ALL WEAVING MACHINERY are made by
HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED, BLACKBURN,
the only house in England, who carry on the trades of Ironfoundry, Engineering, Loom-making, Shuttle Picker and Bobbin Manufacturing, &c., and with warehouse fit up with all kinds of Mill Stores.

THE CELEBRATED FOOD SOLVENT.
DR. FARR'S LIME JUICE & PEPSINE,
A PERFECT REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH DISORDERS
ALSO FOR
HEARTBURN, SPASMS, GOUT, &c.
TESTIMONIAL.

2 Rosslyn Terrace, Hampstead, London.
20th September 1876.

My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine, in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
CHARLES J. F. RENTON,
Surgeon,
Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H. M. Ship Dreadnought.

To be had of all Wholesale and retail Chemists throughout the World. Sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d., 4s 6d, and 11s. Sold Proprietors and Manufacturers, ROYLE & Co., 67 Barbican London, E.C.

AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla and Po

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co., Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. Bombay; Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pire Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 ......£ 76,925
Do. 1862 ......£300,690
Do. 1872 ......£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS. Age.	Yearly.	WITHOUT PROFITS. Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by station age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

30, Meadow Street.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE 51st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on 1st May 1877, when the following results were communicated:—

- Amount proposed for Assurance during the year 1876 (1948 Proposals) £1,547,829 17 2
- Amount of Assurances accepted during the year 1876 (1580 Policies) £1,176,095 12 0
- Annual Premiums on new Policies during the year 1876 ...... £44,030 18 8
- Claims by Death during the year 1876, exclusive of Bonus Additions £421,448 7 5
- Amount of Assurances accepted during the last five years...£6,183,362 11 4
- Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1876 (of which £1,314,823 : 19s. is Re-assured with other Offices)...£18,569,901 0 9

REVENUE, SEVEN HUNDRED and SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS per annum.

ASSETS, upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 23rd May 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants* participating at each *Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. [cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 (	22 8 0=32 ,,
1872 March ..	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7=24 ,,

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office, is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System,* by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
3, Bean Lane, Fort.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,849.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion............ 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line............ „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 28th June 1877.

The JAVA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June and on SATURDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COMMILLA, 860 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander . M Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd June 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON. OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, about the 7th July,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. „ Naples	„	600
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	493

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.
Bombay, June 9, 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson .... 22d June.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	400	D. Reunoldson ..29th do.
	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow....6th July.
(s)	DECCAN	3420	550	J. D. Gaby ......13th do.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt ......20th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray ... 27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports. Carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish ......25th June, at 3 p.m.
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell .... 9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White.. ..23rd do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	
AVOCA	1482 250	Capt. T. Alderton, 23rd June, at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263 450	Capt W W. Fentiman, 21st July, 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 5th June 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons Register, 424 H. P nominal, Captain R. HUTCHISON will sail about the 23rd June,
and will be followed by the

S. S. EUROPA,
2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P.
Captain J. HARRIS, about the 18th July,
and by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
[Captain GEO. H. LEAD, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
TO NAPLES .... Rs. 460
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 14, 1877. Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 27th INSTANT.

THE S.S. KING RICHARD, A 1, Captain G. Nelson, has good accommodation for First Class, and Deck Passengers, at very moderate rates.

For particulars apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, self acting Organ, Treasuries, Golden Fishes, Phaeton set of Double Harness English, &c, at No. 125, Breach Candy Road, Tardeo, (near Nana Sunkerset Temple).

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, &c, &c, the property of a gentleman, who vacated his bungalow, consisting of blackwood carved open-work and mahogany drawing-room chairs, sofas and easy chairs, covered with handsome flowered and leather cloth, spring seated lining Ottoman seat, high backed velvet lined chairs, English velvet pile hall carpets, foot stools, carpet hassocks, rich single and double creens, round pier and set of dining tables, large and small stiel chiffoniers, whatnots, teapoys, hat and stick-stands, spare round marble slabs, walnutwood self acting organ (Gaviolict Cie.), pier glasses, rich oleographs in frames, golden fishes with aquariums, large view opera glass with sides, hanging chandeliers and argand lamps, table, kerosine, reading and sideboard lamps, table, chandlier and piano candlesticks, electric battery, Chinese writing desk, handsome English and Chinese ornament jars, vases, figures, card-baskets and toilet bottles, Lord's treasury safe, handsome English brass and iron bedsteads, blackwood carved four post bedsteads, iron folding and baba cots, cradles, open-work wardrobes, chests of drawers, cloth s presses dining-room and American chairs, towel and wooden horses, mussal steps, couches, best plated tea kettle with spirit lamp, coffee urn, cruet frames, China garden pots with stands, garden pumps, tools and shells, phaeton, English double set of harness (new), &c, &c.

The property will be on view hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th June 1877.

PHILLIPS' DANDELION, CAMOMILE AND RHUBARB PILLS.

THESE Pills are a safe and efficacious remedy for Indigestion, the various forms of Liver disease and Stomachic disorders, being composed of the freshest extracted juices of the Dandelion and Camomile plants and the Rhubarb root. They operate in an exceedingly gentle manner, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of the most delicate constitutions. They promote digestion, strengthen the stomach, tone the nervous system, correct acidity, remove flatulence, prevent headache, giddiness and other nervous affections, caused by habitual constipation, debilitated stomach, or disordered liver, and they are equally valuable in averting attacks of Gout and Rheumatism.

Price per box Re. 1, and 1-12 without postage.

PHILLIPS' PERFECT EMULSION OF CODLIVER OIL.

By a new process the nauseous taste of the Oil has not only been completely disguised, but rendered really palatable, and much more easily digested by weak and delicate patients. The several substances which have been added to form the Emulsion are all of known value in the treatment of diseases of the Lungs and those other disorders for which Cod Liver Oil is with benefit administered. The Emulsion is guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8 without postage.

B. PHILLIPS,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMIST
POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF
LIGHT WINES
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME CLARET.
Per Doz. Quarts ....Rs. 11 0
„ Pints .... „ 6 8

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.
Per Doz. Quarts............Rs. 13 0

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.
Per Doz. Quarts ....Rs. 18 0
„ Pints 10 0

St. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE. OF EXQUISITE AROMA.
Per Doz. Quarts ....Rs. 20 0
Pints 12 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with even higher priced Brands of other Houses.

5 per cent Discount on taking 5 dozen Qts and over.

BEAUNE	per doz. Quarts	Rs. 22	0
SAUTERNES	„ „	„ 18	0
OFNER	„ „	„ 16	0

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15	0
BODENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 16	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 9	0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 18	0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„ 20	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 11	0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 22	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 12	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Pints	„ 15	0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Pints	„ 17	0

Subject to 5 per cent Discount for *Cash.*
10 per cent Discount on taking 5 dozen Qts. and over.

CUP CHAMPAGNE ......per doz. Quarts Rs. 20 0

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain Carbona, arrived in Harbour on the 19th instant, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All Claims for Short Delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE of any CLAIMS against or DEBTS due to the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN F. A. BEVILLE, 25th Regiment N. L. I., should be SENT to the Undersigned within one month of this date, after which no claims can be registered.

I. F. CHAPMAN, Lieut. Col.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Mhow, 18th June 1877.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, on the sea side, next door to Kessowjee Naik, Esquire. May be had on very advantageous terms. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba for Rs. 135 and another for Rs. 125. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "BELLE VUE," on Chinchpoogly Hill, furnished, with immediate possession, for two or three months. Rent very moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Residence of the late H. Gamble, Esq., in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 160. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, at present in the occupation of Messrs. RADELIA and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very large upper-storied HOUSE, with an extensive compound, on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea breeze and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

RAIN GAUGES.
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.
Rs. 12 complete.
D. S. KEMP & CO.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."
Price complete, Rs. 20.
D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

		Rs.	a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy	Per bottle Rs. 2 and	3	8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used		1	0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium	Pint.	1	4
Ditto	Quart.	2	4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium	Pint.	1	0
Ditto	Quart.	1	8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government		1	0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR		1	0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and		3	0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.
CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

For Sale.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—Clearance Sale of Surplus Stock previous to stock taking on the 30th. Samples on view at the Offices in Apollo Street.

FOUND, a BLACK and TAN TERRIER. Owner can have him on applying to "D.," care of the Manager of this paper.

WANTED, a HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, NEW or SECOND-HAND. Cylinder eighteen inches; Stroke three feet. Address "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENAY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET: Bordeaux; An excellent Cup Wine, Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET: Petit Medoc; A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8. Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET: Medoc; A very superior Breakfast Wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8. Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET: Chateau Lagrange; An excellent Dinner Wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21. Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET: Chateau La Rose; A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine. Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs 26. Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET: Chateau Margaux; Rich, old, and very fragrant. Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31. Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS'
SEWING COTTON

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AN ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON, In SKEINS or on REELS.

For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

PIANOFORTE HIRE & PIANOFORTE TUNING.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Appointed Agents for—
The Noted Grand Square "Sympathetic" Piano.
Which they are prepared to LET OUT on Hire on SPECIAL TERMS, inclusive of Tuning,
Tunings by a Professed English Tuner.

PIANOFORTES are kept in tune at the lowest contract rates by the half-year or year. A large Selection of Pianofortes for Hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

Patterns with Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

	Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ....each	6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6 8
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ....each	5 8
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Designs ....each	4 0
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts............each	5 0
The above with Extra Super Long Cloth .... / Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuff's ....each	3 12
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered ....each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours of Fancy Stripes...each	9 0
Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk ....each	8 8
Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes ....each	11 8

Sleeping Suits.

	Rs. a.
Striped Cambrics, a Large Choice, Light or Dark Colours.....Suit	7 8
Oxford Cloth, all shades of Colour, the material strongly recommended for wear............Suit	11 0
Best French Cambric, in a Variety of Patterns ....Suit	8 8
Zephyr Cloth, Neat Patterns, equal to Spun Silk ....Suit	11 0
Badham's Best Silk and Wool, Plain or Fancy Colours.....Suit	1 90
eFlannel thoroughly shrunk, Plain or striped Patterns...Suit	18 0
Spun Silk in Plain Silk White or neat Fancy Stripes, these are delightfully cool ....Suit	26 0

Collars made expressly for Indian Washing.

	Rs. a.
Badham's West End, small turn down all round ....per doz.	6 8
Badham's Dux, small turn corner only ....per doz.	6 8
Badham's Pall Mall, stand up „ ...	6 8
Badham's Regent, turn down all round............per doz.	6 8
Badham's Shakespear, a moderate deep turn down ....per doz.	6 8
Badham's London Society, deep turn corner ....per doz.	6 8
Badham's First Lord medium turn corner only ....per doz.	6 8
Badham's Oxford, small turn down all round ....per doz.	6 8
Badham's Clerical ....per doz.	8 8
Badham's Grosvenor, stand up p. doz.	6 8
Military stand up, same height all round for Mess wear......per doz.	6 8
Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear ......per doz.	7 0
First Lord, medium turn collar for Mofussil wear ......per doz.	7 0
Badham's Drag with Eureka Washing Scarf attached......per doz.	10 8

Cambric Handkerchiefs Hemmed and Washed.

	Rs. a. (per dozen)
Fine Scotch Lawn	5 0
Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders	12 0
Fine Irish Cambric	16 0
Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders	18 8
Do. do.	20 8
Do. do.	23 8
Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders	16 8
French Cambric, 1 Inch Hem-Stitched Borders	12 8 / 14 8
Superfine French Cambric, Printed Borders	18 0 / 24 8
Ladies' French Cambric, Hem-Stitched, ½ inch and 1 inch Border	8 / 12

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs. 15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	„ 16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„ 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„ 30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„ 33	0
Leather Case for do.	„ 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TUBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

THE Undersigned have just landed, Ex. S.S. PEKIN, a small supply of GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT in pints, bottled by Messrs. READ BROS., BULL DOG Trade Mark. Price per Cask of 6 doz. pints, Rs. 3-12 per doz. Cash, and Rs. 4 per doz. Credit.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.
From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.
From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer	„ 17	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	„ 22	„
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Ruedesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot	„ 40	„
do.	„ 22-8	„ Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 3-4	per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	„ 5	„ Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3	„ Pts.
INDIA PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY, Bremen	„ 5-8	„ Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3-8	„ Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGEE'S 3 Stars Cognac, excellent quality	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.—BUGS FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. Sold in tins and bottles, by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

This COLLEGE contains THREE DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL, MODERN, and PREPARATORY LOWER SCHOOL.

Boarding and Tuition under 14, £80; over 14, £90. Non-Shareholders pay an extra fee of £6. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen and Home Boarders.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, England.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

RANEEGUNGE POTTERY.
FIRE BRICK AND GLAZED PIPE WORKS.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a. p.	
4" Stoneware Pipe	at 0 6 0	per Foot.
6" Ditto do.	„ 0 8 0	„
9" „ „	„ 0 12 0	„
12" „ „	„ 1 4 0	„
15" „ „	„ 1 12 0	„
18" „ „	„ 2 12 0	„
21" „ „	„ 4 0 0	„
4" „ Bend Pipes	„ 1 4 0	each.
6" „ „	„ 1 8 0	„
9" „ „	„ 2 4 0	„
12" „ „	„ 3 0 0	„
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„ 2 8 0	per Foot.
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„ 1 8 0	„
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„ 1 0 0	„
4" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„ 0 12 0	„
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6" 12" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„ 3 12 0	„
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„ 2 4 0	„
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„ 1 8 0	„
4" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„ 1 2 0	„
Stoneware Syphons	„ 3 0 0	each.
„ „ with bottoms	„ 4 0 0	„
„ Gully Traps	„ 4 0 0	„
Roofing Tiles	„ 12 0 0	per 100.
Staffordshire pattern Roofing Tiles blue, buff, Red	„ 15 0 0	per 100 Sft.
Tessellated Paving Tiles	0 6 0 to 0 10 0	per Square foot according to pattern.
Glazed Stoneware Lions head Spouts	„ 3 0 0	each.
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders.	„ 3 0 0	„
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders with Cork stoppers	„ 4 0 0	„
Fire Bricks	„ 9 0 0	per 100.
Fire clay	„ 35 0 0	„ ton.
Stoneware Invert Blocks	„ 1 8 0	each.
Gutter Bricks	„ 2 0 0	„
Commode pans and Latrine pans	„ 2 0 0	„
Urinals	„ 2 8 0	„
Wash Basins	„ 1 8 0	„
Sorahis	„ 1 8 0	„
Spittoons	„ 1 8 0	„
Telegraph Square Tubes glazed	„ 0 8 0	„
Porous Tubes or cells	„ 0 8 0	„
Battery Jars	„ 0 6 0	„
Flower pots (small) with Stand.	„ 5 0 0	„
„ (large) „	„ 15 0 0	„
Jugs	„ 1 0 0	„
Ridge Tiles	„ 1 0 0	„
Fire Blocks and plain Bricks to special order	„ 2 0 0	per cubic ft

BURN & Co.
Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge, 10th Dec. 1876.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS

As supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal, Gas, and Steam Navigation Companies.

Extracts from Official Report of trials made at H. M.'s Mint, see pages 18, 19, and 20, part 1, vol. 8, of Records of the Geological Survey of India, 1875.

First Experiment in September, 1874, by Theodore W. H. Hughes, Esq., F. G. S., A. R. S. M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India. "The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs Burn and Co. *** The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature, without sensibly fusing. *** That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks, they are somewhat superior."

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000° Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786° Fht.

Second Experiment in January, 1875, by H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M. A., F. G. S., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey, India: 'Several of them stood the test perfectly, showing no sign of cracking, or of vitrification. These latter trials were made in the presence of Mr. Whitelaw, Manager of the Bengal Iron Company's proposed work, and others who agreed in the favourable estimate formed of the quality of these bricks.'

All the bricks now made by us are of the improved manufacture, favourably reported on by Mr. Medlicott, and we are supplying them to the Bengal Iron Company and elsewhere.

On 23rd February, 1875, D. W. Campbell, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, writes: "I have had the Fire Bricks and Fire Clay tried here, they are both very good. I will send you a requisition as soon as present stock is exhausted."

On 2nd March, 1875, J. Blackburn, Esq., Engineer and Manager of the Oriental Gas Company, writes: "The Gas retorts made for the Company by your Firm, two years ago, have since been kept in constant use at a temperature of about 2,000° Fht., and they have been found fully as durable and effective as those of the best English manufacture."

Price of bricks, 9 Rs. per 100; special quotations given for over 25,000 bricks.

Apply for the above, and for salt-glazed, stone-ware, imperishable Drainage Pipes, to
BURN & Co.,
7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta,
or Raneegunge, E. I. R., Bengal.

Dr F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a COMPETENT SURVEYOR and LEVELLER. Apply, stating terms, to the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned is prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE on Cotton Mills, Press Houses, Godowns, Dwelling Houses, and all other descriptions of property in Bombay or the Mofussil, at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent.
Bombay, May 22, 1877.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Bombay, May 25, 1877. Officiating Manager.

For Sale.
AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES, the following of which a LARGE STOCK is always on hand:—
Machine-made Wove and Laid Foolscap 8 to 15 lbs.
Hand-made Saunders 15lbs.
Account Book Papers, Demy, Royal and Super Royal,
Brown Paper.
Straw and Mill Boards.
Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes and various articles o Stationery.
Orders to be addressed to
BHICOO SAZBA & Co.
23, Apollo Street, May 25 1877.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay:—

Suits made, just as you like them............Rs. 25 worth Rs. 0
Suits made to the latest fashion ......from „ 16 to „ 20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits.. „ 14 to „ 18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca .... „ 9 to „ 4
ALLAN'S CLYCONION WATERPROOF SUITS ....Rs. 30
REGIMENTAL CAPES, ALL SIZES.
HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 3,
Will be published at POONA, the first number of
"THE ANGLO-INDIAN EXPRESS,"
A Tri-weekly Journal of News, Literature, and Politics.

SUBSCRIPTION (*Advance Rates*).

	At Poona.	At Out-stations.
Monthly	Rs. 3 0 0	Rs. 3 6 6
Quarterly	8 0 0	9 3 6
Half yearly	15 0 0	17 7 0
Yearly	25 0 0	29 14 0

For Advertising Rates, apply to the PROPRIETOR, *Anglo-Indian Express*, Poona.

Now Ready—Price Rs. 8, Interleaved.

THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
BEING
ACT X. of 1877,
WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR ESTABLISHING HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE IN INDIA,
AND THE
AMENDED LETTERS PATENT FOR THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, GRANTED IN PURSUANCE THEREOF.

Bombay:—THACKER & Co.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors have resolved to CALL up the sum of Rs. 25 per share, remaining UNPAID of the Capital of the Company, thereby raising the shares to the fully paid-up value of Rs. 3000 each, and that in conformity with Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 19th ultimo, the DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share DECLARED PAYABLE to the Shareholders for the year ended 31st December 1876 will be applied in payment of this call.

Shareholders are requested to send their SHARE CERTIFICATES to the Office of the Company, for endorsement of payment of the call on any day after the 20th current.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 12th, to WEDNESDAY, the 20th current, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th June 1877.

NOTICE.

THE "ITALIA" (IN GENOA) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital—Frs. 8,000,000.

THE "HELVETIA" IN ST. GALL (SWITZERLAND) MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.
Capital—Frs. 10,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agent of the Italia Marine Insurance Company, Limited, begs to inform the European and Native Merchants and the Public of Bombay in general, that commencing from the 1st of June, instant, the BOMBAY AGENCY of this Company has been AMALGAMATED with THE HELVETIA IN ST. GALL (SWITZERLAND) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, and that Risks are now accepted in joint account of, and Policies issued in the joint name of the above Companies. For rates and other particulars apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
The "Italia" (in Genoa) Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
The "Helvetia" in St. Gall (Switzerland) Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse, Rs 800.

A chesnut Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 500.

A grey Arab galloway, aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 300.

A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab. 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. 400.

A bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 400.

A nutmeg grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and goes in all harness, Rs. 350.

A thorough-bred Water mare, 6 years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 200.

A very handsome Pegu, 5 years, good tempered, and very showy, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 300.

A strong and powerfully built iron grey Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, would make a first charger, Rs. 350.

A high caste bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, Rs. 300.

A chesnut horse, about 7 years old, 14-1 high, is a first rate riding horse and carries a lady, Rs. 300.

A pair of large and powerful dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness. Rs. 900.

A strong well-conditioned bay Australian brougham horse 8 years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness Rs. 600.

A grey chargosh, young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.

A grey Deccan pony, rides well, Rs. 50.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th June 1877.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Comp... Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Las... Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit... Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and... other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family A... Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequ... mild in operation, and grateful to the Stomach, create ap... promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous sys...

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W.,
ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green ... must have the name and address ... KING WILLIAM ... the Government ... dicine. ... TREACHER & Co., ... terms.

1877.
last night
cial effect on
ultimately to
cially in imports,
to render business
e shipping operations
d the share market is the
any degree of life.
legrams there is nothing to
the various articles in which we
being, as a rule, dull and lower.
e declined from 95 to 94½; French
e advanced from 105 to 105¾; Seeds
nd Wheat 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower.
Liverpool Cotton Mar yesterday closed in favour of buyers, the sales being only 10,000 bales. Reuter makes no change in spot quotations, but from private sources we learn that arrivals are fully 1/16d. lower to sell.

The New York telegram of yesterday quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11⅞ cents., but September shipment has receded from 11¾ to 11 11-16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U.S. ports to date stand as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Monday's Receipts...	1,000	3,400	2,300
Three days' do. ...	2,000	4,200	4,200
Total since 1st Sept.	3,906,000	4,044,300	3,426,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported firm. The shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during the first fortnight of the current month show exceptionally light supplies both for Bombay and Calcutta.

In London Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered and the Money Market is also apparently unchanged, the rate of discount on 6 months sight Bank Bills being still quoted at 2¾ per cent.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has again been very little done, and rates are practically unchanged. The Banks are still willing sellers for ready and all July delivery, but during the afternoon they have withdrawn as sellers for later on, although business was done in the morning at 1s. 8⅞d. for demand, delivery from October to December and transactions to a considerable amount have been done on the same basis during the past few days. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.........1s. 8 19-32d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 8 29-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, 1s. 8 ⅞d. to 15-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, 1s. 8 15-16d. ,,

On Calcutta demand drafts have been sold at ¾ per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight we still quote ¾ per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm and in fair demand. Fours are Rs. 98½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

THE SHARE MARKET has again been very active especially for Spinning and Weaving Companies, the rains having materially improved the prospects for local made Goods and Yarns. Our list of quotations show a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per share, and even at the rise there are more buyers than sellers. Mofussil Co.'s shares have further improved Rs. 5, but with this exception, Press Companies are unchanged. In Land Companies we note a rise of Rs. 25 in Colabas, Rs. 50 in Mazagons, and Rs. 10 in Freres. Banks are unchanged. There are sellers of Bank of Bombays at 42¼ and buyers at 42 per cent. premium.

COTTON has been very dull to-day owing partly to the quieter accounts from Home but mainly to the state of the weather, which necessarily puts an entire stop to shipping operations. Prices are nominally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, but we have not heard of any transactions. The receipts yesterday were 2,450 bales, making a total of 8,620 bales for the four days. Quotations, as near as we can give them in the absence of business, are—

Good Dhollera	Ready	Rs. 197	per candy F. P.
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	193	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	188	,, ,,
Good Oomra	,, ...	196	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	192	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	187	,, ,,

LINSEED is dull at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt., and WHEAT shows a downward tendency at Rs. 37 for White and Rs. 31 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS are stagnant, no engagements having been reported. We still quote for Liverpool by Steamer £1-18-9 and by Iron sailing ships £1-18-9 to £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are firmly held by sellers who look for a decided improvement resulting from the copious rainfall, but in the meantime it prevents up-country buyers operating. Local goods are firm and held for an advance of ½ anna per lb., and in local Yarns a considerable business has been done at an improvement of ⅛ to ½ anna per lb.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	115
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	711¼
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1000
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited..............	7,500	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	725
Fort Canning Land Company. Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,290
Alfred Mills Co.........	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning......	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,525
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United........	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.........	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	160
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,005
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,040
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	680
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,300
Great Eastern..........	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,335
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,140
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,100
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,230
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p s*	1,010
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,175
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,340
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,400
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,410
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India..............	950	1,000	all	..	1,005
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	930
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld........	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nurzey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	410
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	820
rince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,300
Bassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,000
Do do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1025
ictoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	800

*Per Share for the half-year.

RESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,000
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	935
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.s.	460
Indian Press Co........	1,000	350	all	42 do	215
Broach Cotton Co.......	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co..............	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co........	500	1,880	all	170 do	520
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	870
Fort Press Co..........	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,250 xd.
French Press Co........	300	500	all	35 do	310
Imperial Press Co......	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..............	3,125	400	350	25 do	370
Prince of W. Press......	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co........	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. c.	274
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196·5·11	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½p.s	1,960
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,900	500	all	11 p. ct	452½xd.
Viegas Patent Slip Co..	8,00	250	all	6 p.	33

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FOREST GROVE, 343 tons, Captain J. J. Pearson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'s S. S. SUMATRA, 1,382 tons, Captain G. Coboara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (May 25th), via Livorno, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and via the Suez Canal, with one first class and fourteen deck passengers, and the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—138 cases champagne, 3,288 packages brandy, 2 cases peppermint, 368 cases wine, 14 cases wine and spirits, 3 cases capsules, 25 cases envelops, 1 case corks, 1 case nails, and 106 boards. From Marseilles—4 packages sundries, 10 cases champagne, 5 cases wine, and 1 case saffron. From Genoa—26 packages piece goods, 29 packages paper, 3 cases thread, 5 cases cigars, and 10 packages sundries. From Leghorn.—9 packages and 5,256 pieces marbles, and 3 packages sundries. From Aden.—23 packages fishmaws, 9 bales cotton, 80 packages soda, 31 bags gum, 2,558 bags pumice stone, and 1,612 bags grain.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Sumatra (s)	Coboara.........	Genoa, May 25.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
19	Algonquin	Greig	Havre.

The barque Forest Grove, Pearson, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Sumatra, to Genoa, &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

A D E N.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 24 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.
May. 20 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell from Perim.
June. 2 Mansoura, E, ss, Luttie, from Berbara.
3 Helios, ss, Smath, from Newcastle.
5 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
6 Bangkok, ss, Brown, from Sen.
7 Australia, ss, Murray, from London.
7 Avoca, ss, Stead, from Venice.
7 Kin Shan, ss, Hitch, from Calcutta.
8 Rockhurst, ship, Mc Intyre, from Cardiff.
8 Vital de Oliveira Bez Ct, Piquet, from Mozambique.
8 Venetia, ss, Perrins, from Bombay.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, from Bombay.
9 Assyria, ss, Heaseman, from London.
9 Sumatra, ss, Caboara, from Genova.
10 Patna, ss, Withers, from Kurrachee.
10 Imbros, ss, Binning, from Hongkong.
10 Commissiriat, ss, Watson, from Cardiff.
10 Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Zanzibar.
10 Dido, ss, Lucioli, from Jeddah.
11 Voorwaarts, ss, Roggan from Newdiep.
11 Hermod, ss, Olsen, from Colombo.
11 Tebe, ss, Sapronich, from Bomay.
11 Copia, ss, Tucker, from Cardiff.
11 Philomel, H M G boat, Boys, from Zanzibar.
11 India, ss, Read, from Bombay.
12 Anchises, ss, Butler, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

June. 7 Australia, ss, Murray, to Calcutta.
7 Avoca, ss, Stead, to Bombay.
8 Mansoura E, ss, Luttie, to Berbara.
8 Kin Shan, ss, H tch, to London.
9 Venetia, ss, Perius to Venice.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, to Genova.
10 Helios, ss, Smath, to Kurrachee.
10 Imbros, ss, Binning, to London.
11 Sumatra, ss, Caboara, to Bombay.
11 Dido, ss, Lucioli, to Busorah.
11 Hermod, ss, Olsen, to London.
11 India, ss, Read, to Liverpool.
12 Patna, ss, Withers, to London.
12 Voorwaarts, ss, Roggan, to Batavia.
12 Tebe, ss, Spronich, to Trieste.
12 Anchises, ss, Butler, to London.
13 Vital de Oliveira Bez Ct, Piquet, to Suez.
13 Assyria, ss, Heaseman, to Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Bangkok, ss, Brown, from Sen.
Rockhurst, ship, Mc Intyre, from Cardiff.
Commissiriat, ss, Watson, frm Cardiff.
Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Zanzibar.
Copia, ss, Tucker, from Cardiff.
Philomel, H M G boat, Boys from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—25 boxes bar soap, Allybhoy Tyebkhan; 1 case cotton thread, Knoop and Co.
Streathleven s—80 cases ale, H B Sleeman and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—2 bales printing papers, G Claridge and Co; 5 cases candles, Hajee Esmal Hajee Noor Mahamed.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx s—6 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—20 cases gingerwine and 10 cases old tom, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—1 box real gold thread, Abdulally Ahmedjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—33 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Trinacria s—385 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 240 bags wheat, H Clason and Co; 115 bales cotton waste, Khanmahamed Nasee.
Marina s—10 bales wool, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 27 bales wool, Vulubdass Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Carnegie—180 cwts sandalwood, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmall; 11 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola.

FOR HAVRE.

Lalla s—1,377 cwts pepper, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—508 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trinacria s—80 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Trinacria s—13 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

King Richard s—9 cases broken glass, Bharmul Allarakia.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

865 Marina (s), Ramsay—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1342 Trinacria (s), Hutchinson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1361 Childwall Hall (s), Tregarthin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.
1865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.
1788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

199 Lalla, Vance—The Captain.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

679 Antofagasta, Halliday—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1020 Carnigie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
499 Stockbridge, Lang—G. Willie & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1139 Marathon, Jones—Geo Lockhart & Co.
913 Serica, Mathews—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

431 Cora, Coombs—Farnham & Co.
343 Forest Grove, Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.
2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.
1242 South Minister, McFee—The Captain.

FOR VENICE.

406 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 22nd June.

FOR HONGKONG.

1133 King Richard, Nelson, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

705 Sphinx (s), Zurich—A. Lloyd's Co.

FOR GENOA.

1382 Sumatra (s), Coboara—C. Grondona.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

901 Avoca (s), Fentiman—P. and O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA PERSIAN GULF.

821 Virginia Schillizzi (s), Anderson.

FOR DUNKIRK.

782 St. Andrew, McLan—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1296 Almora, Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Joseph Soares.
1378 Atmosphere, Wright.
10.2 Berteaux, Post—The Captain.
1276 Benefactor, Shields—Finlay, Muir and & Co.
1492 British Princess, Johns—F. Scott & Co.
1172 Burmah, Crockett—Captain.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilder—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1111 Egbert (s), Williams—The Captain.
14 9 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—G. Wyllie & Co.
343 Flying Claud, Williams—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1250 Feronia, Campbell—Wallace & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis.
13 5 Glee Maiden, Cummins—N. Manuckjee & Co.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
1358 Morington, Roberts—Owen and Okell.
913 Norfolk, Horn—W. Nicol & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
593 Relemsny, Milne.
254 Serendib (s), Vansir.
782 St Nichols, Hill—The Captain.
1413 Tobique, Davis.
1403 Tanjore (s), Almond—P. and O. Co.
1293 Winged Hunter, Panno—The Captain.
943 Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
91 Emanuel, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
155 Keerats Roodrin, Nacoda.
68 Shahjehan, Harwood—H. A. Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arab, Broughton.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 18th June 1877.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·749
Temperature of the Air.........	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.........	78·8
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·897
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	78·3
General Direction of wind.........S, SSE, SE, SSE, S, SW, SSW, S, SSW, S.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	651·
Fall of Rain	1·88
Total fall during month.........	3·27
,, ,, ,, year	4·03
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 19th.........	5·58

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 18.

Luckhardt, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.
Stevenson, Lieut, Bombay 2?th Regt N I, from leave from Mussoorie.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Stockley, Major, Bombay 6-6th R A, on leave, to Deolalee.

JUNE 19.

Heaviside, Capt, Bengal R E, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, June 16.

Mr W B Blaikie, Assistant Engineer, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Kasauli Division, Military Works.
Mr T Macpherson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.
Sergeant K Ross, R E, Overseer, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.
Mr C A Bull, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern Railway.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Punjab Government Gazette, June 14.

The undermentioned officer is declared to have passed the required examination:—Lieut A O Green, R E.
Mr Leslie Black, Municipal Engineer, Lahore, is appointed temporarily an Executive Engineer of the 2nd grade on the Provincial Public Works Establishment, and is placed in charge of the Lahore Municipal Works Division.
Mr E Chandler, Reserve Accountant, is permitted to resign his appointment.
The services of Mr M Lynch, Sub-Engineer, are dispensed with.
Mr T J P Jeffery, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the New Main Line Division, Western Jumna Canal.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 21	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 20	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 25	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	,, 23	3-0 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3 30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2¼ annas.
Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

per ½ oz. As. Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland 5 0

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20¼ by 13¾ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23¾ by 16 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth .... 8 As. extra.
,, ,, with Rollers.10 ,,
Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,
Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DESOUZA—June 17th, at Grant Road, the wife of Michael DeLima DeSouza, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

BEVILLE—June 16th, at Mhow, Captain F. A. Beville, 25th Regiment N. L. I., aged 35 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWEN—June 8th, at Colombo, the wife of Mr. George Bowen, of the Colombo Breakwater Works, of a daughter.
SPENCER—June 17th, at Spur Tank Road, Madras, the wife of J. W Spencer, of a son, still born.
TOMLINSON—June 15th, at Palmanair, the wife of J J Tomlinson, Madras Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CANAGASABEY—ALLEGACOEN.—May 30th, at the Wesleyan Mission Chapel, Batticaloa, (Ceylon) by the Rev. John Brown, Mr. James Daniel Canagasabey, to Miss Victoria Tangapulle Allegacoen, eldest daughter of William Allegacoen, Esq.

DEATH.

QUINN—June 16th, at Allahabad, of heat apoplexy, the wife of Captain E. Quinn, Pension Establishment, aged 44 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1877.

WE asked yesterday where the Alaschgerd could be which was spoken of in the telegrams as the scene of the Russian defeat by the army of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha. It now seems to us probable that what is intended to be spoken of is "the plain of Arishkerd,"—in Monday's telegram "Alaschgerd" was described as "a district,"—which lies between the Koseh Dagh and the Ala Dagh ranges of mountains, and through which run the Murad or Eastern Euphrates river and the caravan road from Bayazid to Erzeroum. This explanation makes intelligible the statement that Ahmed Mukhtar's Right Wing had taken the offensive against the Russian Left Wing, that is to say, against the Bayazid column, which had advanced as far as Kasa Kilissa in the plain of Arishkerd. We must wait for the Russian account before determining what has really been the result of the reported engagement. The sudden change of tactics of the Russians along their whole front in Armenia from enterprise to inaction must have some cause not yet fathomed. The reinforcement of Ahmed Mukhtar's army can hardly have given the Turks the superiority in numbers; and the operations in the Caucasus cannot have checked the Russian advance, for the provinces of Terek and Daghestan are reported to be quiet, and the Turks who have landed at Soukoum Kaleh will not venture out of reach of the sea coast.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES, the new Law Member of the Legislative Council of India, seems to have had his head turned by his recent elevation to the post vacated by Sir Arthur Hobhouse; for, in his recent speech on codification, he has gone out of his way to be as impertinent and offensive as he could possibly be to the Judges of High Courts in India. No doubt, Mr. Stokes has got his cue from the Government he serves, whose settled policy it seems to be to bring the administration of justice in India into contempt by insulting and degrading the Judges, and especially those Barrister Judges whose independence of character makes them particularly odious to the courtiers of the new Empire. In noticing the objection to codification, that it is better for the Legislature to leave the interpretation of the law to the mature judgment of those who administer it, who have devoted their life to its study, and who are assisted by the practised intelligence of barristers practising in their Courts, rather than to draw a hard and fast line in the hope of securing uniformity of decisions in the most complicated and difficult cases, Mr. Stokes remarked:—"The objection as to the inflexibility of a Code seems as futile as those already "discussed. It comes, in India, to this, that it "is better for the Barrister Judges (who, as a "rule, lead the High Courts) to make the law "as they go along, than for the Legislature, aided "as it is by the advice of every capable person in "the country, to make the law as a guide before-"hand." When a comparison of this kind is made, one naturally asks who are the persons composing what Mr. Stokes is pleased to call "the "Legislature." The Legislative Council of India consists in the first place of Lord Lytton, whose qualifications for taking part in the work of codifying the law are exposed in his recent speech, in which he quoted Tennyson's description of the English law and said that he himself had travelled in France, Spain, and Italy, and all those countries had codes. Then comes Mr. Stokes himself, who has been brought up at the knees of Sir Fitzjames Stephen and Sir Arthur Hobhouse. Next in order we must place Mr. T. C. Hope, who may be described as one of Nature's own attorneys, a man of the Empson and Dudley type of officials, the fittest instruments any prince could use who wished to create a despotism. The remaining members of the Council are able administrators who know very little of law, or ornamental native chiefs and an odd British merchant or two to keep up the delusion that the Council is in some sort a representative body. Well might Lord Salisbury sneer at the pretensions of this mockery of a Legislature to make laws at Simla for the Indian Empire. Mr. Stokes says that he and his colleagues are "aided by the advice of "every capable person in the country." We believe they do pay the country the compliment of publishing their projects of law and inviting the expression of opinion on them; but these opinions when expressed are often misunderstood or contemptuously thrust aside by the Law Member of Council, who, having no opposition to fear in the Legislature, finally carries any measure in the form he himself chooses to give to it. No one has the slightest confidence in the capacity of such a Legislature to make good laws or to accomplish satisfactorily the very delicate task of codifying laws already in existence.

Mr. Whitley Stokes went on to say:—"I "feel as strongly as any one that the develop-"ment of a country's law should be, as far as "possible, the natural outgrowth of its material "and social wants and of its highest ethical "ideas. But for ascertaining these wants, for "recognizing these ideas, the Supreme Indian "Legislature is, and must always be, far more "favourably situated than a body of Judges "whose experience is, as a rule, limited "to their courts, who are generally ignorant "of the languages of the people, and whose "ability and learning (considerable as they "are at present) will steadily deteriorate as the "pecuniary attractions of India diminish." A Calcutta contemporary considers that this passage of Mr. Stokes's speech indicates an intention on the part of the Government of India to reduce the pay and the *status* of Indian Judges, with the view of eliminating the barrister element from the High Courts and having cheap justice administered by officers who will require no judicial training, as the codes will be simple enough to enable anybody to decide cases that may be brought into Court. We cannot believe that even the present Government can entertain such a fatal design. For one thing, the people of England would not endure it. They know as well as the inhabitants of this country that the Barrister Judges, as they are called, have ever been the independent administrators of English law in India, and that it would be simple and disastrous tyranny to place the legal rights of the people of India at the mercy of Judges, who, from want of ability and strength of character would be the mere creatures of the men constituting the Imperial Executive Government for the time being. We prefer to assume that all Mr. Stokes meant to say was that the rate of pay which is now sufficient to attract good judges from England will cease to be sought after as the cost of living in this country increases. But, if the pecuniary attractions of Indian judgeships should be diminished in this way—a result which we look upon as highly improbable—the duty of the Government of India would be, not to acquiesce in the deterioration of judicial ability in the High Courts, but to increase the attractions with the view of raising the qualifications of the judges to the old standard. Whichever explanation of Mr. Stokes's words may be correct, it is certain that those words should never have been uttered, as they are unnecessary, indiscreet, and offensive. But that Mr. Stokes should have made such a speech does not surprise us. His conduct is an excellent illustration of the demoralizing influence of the Legislative Council of India and the truth of the old proverb about what you may expect to be the result of putting a beggar on horseback. Till the other day Mr. Stokes was content with the reputation of being a harmless, necessary drudge; now he seems to fancy that he is a modern Justinian, and that all Barrister Judges are as dirt beneath his feet.

ALTHOUGH we are out-and-out admirers of what Mr. Whitley Stokes and the official clique at Simla love to call "Barrister Judges," and would regret exceedingly if anything were to hamper their independence, which may be regarded as the palladium of liberty in India alike for native and European, yet there are certain circumstances in which we should not regret to see the powers of our High Court Judges regulated if not controlled by Government. We refer to the administration of our High Courts, and to the scandalously lax way in which the heads of departments are allowed to manage business, involving the disposal of large sums of money. It is not unnatural that the public should wish to see the Government, which they look to for protection, invested with powers to compel a certain amount of decency and attention to business principles to be displayed in connection with the management of the public funds which find their way into the coffers of the High Courts. There is not a High Court in India which, through the levying of fees in every direction—fees which in the aggregate must be a very heavy tax upon the administration of justice—has not an enormous income; and yet we doubt whether the heads of the various departments through whose hands that money passes have any check whatever upon their proceedings. They receive what money they can get, and may give such account of it as suits them. Take, for instance, the High Court of Bombay. Is there a single department in it which is properly controlled so far as its accounts are concerned? Who can tell anything about the exact annual income and expenditure of the High Court? Nobody can. And this most unsatisfactory state of matters of course arises from the fact that not even the simplest business precautions are taken to have the accounts of the various departments checked. This department receives fees, that department receives fees, another department takes whole estates, frequently of great value, under its control; and each can do pretty much as it pleases about rendering a true account of its receipts to some recognised responsible chief of accounts. The utter carelessness with which the officials of the High Court are accustomed to regard the rights of the public with reference to the proper administration of public funds is illustrated by what has been sanctioned by the Chief Justice with regard to the alleged defalcations in the office of the late Official Assignee. It is unnecessary to point out the importance of the Official Assignee's Department, which takes charge of insolvent estates, and is expected to give a faithful account of them to the creditors upon the estates. As a matter of course immense sums of money pass through the hands of the Official Assignee, who is practically uncontrolled in his administration of them. He may bank so much, and draw so much, at his convenience, and he is not bothered by anybody's inquisitive interrogations. Defalcations in his office are reported. What does the Chief Justice do? Does he see the importance of the matter, and order an expert to examine the accounts, which must be exceedingly intricate, extending as they do over a number of years? Does he order the immediate suspension of the clerks who were in Mr. Gamble's office? No; his Lordship is apparently superior to feeling any emotion about mere waste of public money, and contents himself by appointing one or two easy-going officers of the Court to examine the accounts, who are about as capable of doing so thoroughly as they are of commanding a battalion of Bashi-Bazouks. And meanwhile the clerks work on as comfortably as before, and no doubt favour the amateur accountants with satisfactory explanations of their accounts. Of course, the affair is a scandal, and in these circumstances it is right for the public whose money is at stake to look to Government to put the whole administration of High Court funds upon a satisfactory basis. Every department's accounts ought to be submitted regularly to an expert auditor. We are not aware that there is any check upon the accounts of the Administrator-General's Department, which has the management of intestate estates; there is certainly none upon the Official Assignee's Department, which, as we have said, has the control of insolvent estates; there is, in short, no check upon the finances of the High Court, in any department, and until such a disgracefully loose state of matters is amended there will never cease to be scandals, and the public will never have good reason to believe that their money is not being made ducks and drakes of by a number of irresponsible officials. No head of a department should be allowed to cash a cheque unless it is signed by another person as well as by himself; that person should be a responsible auditor, to whom the public would look for the just administration of the funds which find their way into the High Court, and, like certain long causes, never seem to be able to get out of it again. The assistance which the public expect from Government in this matter is an exact illustration in point of the question raised in the recent despatches of the Secretary of State in the Fuller case as to the legitimate limits which interference by the Executive Government with the administration of affairs in High Courts ought to have. Though we have protested with all our strength against any interference by the Executive Government with the judicial functions of Her Majesty's Judges, yet it is quite evident that its interference with the administrative machinery of High Courts, and especially with their mode of disposing of public money, may be not only useful but necessary.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THE campaign on the Danube still remains in the stage of preparation. There has been only one event, which has any resemblance to actual warfare—that is, the blowing up of another monitor. This incident further illustrates the incompetence of the Turks, and it is also a severe lesson to the military critics who have been lately demonstrating to their own satisfaction in some influential journals that torpedoes are an almost useless weapon in warfare. The Russians continue to take up positions along the banks of the Danube; but it is equally impossible to say what points or what time they will select for their attempt to cross the river. Their operations are seriously impeded by the weather. The Danube, it is said, has not been so high for upwards of thirty years; and whole districts are under water. Even the railways have been affected. Some stations have been flooded; bridges have been swept away; and there has been quite a number of serious railway accidents. The day is fixed for the Czar's journey to Ployesti, and the supposition is that the attempt to cross will follow close upon his arrival. However, even the Autocrat of all the Russias may find a more powerful Autocrat in the elements; and it is not impossible that active operations may have to be still further postponed.

Once across the river, the Russians—such is the general impression here—will have an easy task before them. The Turks have no force at all equal in numbers to the army of the invader. Their line of defence, besides, is long; and they have many fortresses that require to be garrisoned. On the whole, then, it is not supposed that they will be able to bring against the Russians an army of more than 60,000 men; and the moving of a Turkish army of that number, or of two Turkish armies, each half that number, will be a very slow business indeed.

Turning to Asia Minor, we find for the moment that the prospects of the Russians are not so bright. The advance of their different detachments has for some reason or other been closed for the last week. This is partly attributed to the rising in the Caucasus, which has, of course, given some uneasiness, and which probably has necessitated the withdrawal of some of the forces from Asia Minor. If the worst, however, come to the worst in this region, the Russians can fall back on the Caspian Sea as a means of keeping up their communications; and it is not unlikely that they will, as in the Crimean war, have the whole of their Black Sea frontier in the hands of the enemy. The invasion of the Caucasus, then, is here regarded as a very small matter; and people prefer to find the cause of the sudden stoppage of the advance on Erzeroum in physical difficulties, and in the impossibility of obtaining adequate supplies. Almost impassable mountain ranges, and roads nearly obliterated by the rain, lie between some of the detachments, and the once fertile country, through which they have to pass, is now bare of provisions. Accordingly, there has not been the rapid junction of the different columns that had been expected, and for supplies they have had to fall back on the towns, whence they originally started—Alexandropol, Akhalitsk, and Erivan. Within the last few days we have had several announcements, unfavourable to the prospects of the invaders. Ardahan, the Turks insist, has been recaptured; but, though Constantinople telegrams reiterate this statement twice every day, it obtains little credence here. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* describes a desperate encounter before Batoum, which lasted for ten hours, and ended disastrously for the Russians. They have also apparently been compelled to retire from Olti, a town half way between Kars and Erzeroum, at which they had arrived some days ago. Further south, the detachment, which marched from Erivan and took Bayazid, has received a check at Karakilissa, and been compelled to fall back. However, though the Russians may find powerful enemies in the weather and the physical characteristics of Asia Minor, they have little to fear from the Turkish commanders or the Turkish soldiers.

There is a report to-day that the Ottomans are at last about to abandon their attitude of passive expectancy; and the statement is made that Mukhtar Pasha is advancing from Erzeroum to meet the enemy. But, as in Europe, the number of the Turks is utterly disproportionate to the task before them. It is even said that, in place of 60,000 men, they have not more than half that number; and there is a report that Mukhtar Pasha will first be superseded and then tried for malversation.

The clouds are gathering thickly over Greece. The war party has succeeded in overthrowing the Ministry; and, though the new Cabinet may be able to keep the country for a time in check, a decisive victory by the Russians on the Danube would completely destroy their powers of restraining popular feeling. Montenegro is still quiet; and the insurrection continues to smoulder in Bosnia and Herzegovina, without showing any sign of bursting into a blaze.

In a few lines at the close of my last letter, I indicated that a new and serious insurrectionary movement was to be apprehended in Constantinople. The Parliament has again been overawed by a mob of the Softas, and the capital is now placed in a state of siege. The public exasperation is principally directed against a Court clique, which is accused of exercising evil influence over the Sultan, and of grossly mismanaging the operations of the war. Two persons in particular are the objects of popular hate,—Mahmoud Damid, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, and Redif Pasha, the Minister for War. The latter—a coarse, brutal, and incompetent man—will probably be replaced by a more popular Minister. The disturbances were not so serious as at first anticipated, but they sufficiently prove the excitability of popular feeling in Constantinople, and the impotence of the authorities. The Turkish capital, in fact, is as much under the dominion of mob law as when the last two Sultans were deposed; and so long as this state of things lasts, Turkey has almost as formidable an enemy within her gates as the enemy about to cross her borders.

Amidst the news of cannonades, sieges, and the movements of armies, there are heard, curiously enough, rumours of peace. These reports do not, I know, find any credit in official circles here; but they have been so often and so obstinately repeated at Berlin, Vienna, and even the Russian Head-quarters, that they cannot be passed over without notice. It is said that Prince Bismarck has come to the conclusion that, the sooner the war is ended, the better for the interests of his country; and that *pourparlers* have been passing between him and the Russian diplomatists with a view to procuring a speedy termination of the conflict. Russia, it is said, would be willing to accept peace as soon as she had gained a decisive victory on the Danube, as she has begun to find already the pressure of the heavy expenses which war entails, and to feel the manifold ills that follow from the complete disorganisation of her commerce. However, I think that Russia, before arriving at this mood, must have made greater advances in Asia. It is in that quarter of the globe, as I have before written, that she looks for her chief reward for the present campaign. If Kars were in her possession, or even if Kars were masked, and Erzeroum, which is comparatively a weak position, were annexed, then, indeed, Russia might not be unwilling to sheathe the sword. But things are far from having arrived at that happy consummation just yet.

Count Schouvaloff is already reported to be on his way back to England. It is expected that he will bring back with him further assurances of Russia's pacific intentions, embodied in the shape of a reply to Lord Derby's reproving despatch. The tone of Russia's reply will, it is said, be found very conciliatory; and Count Schouvaloff is also reported to be the bearer of promises from the Czar that those interests, which were declared to be English in the recent debate in Parliament, will not be jeopardised by the Russian armies. The Czar's promises, however, are taken with very much salt, and I hear that several members of the Cabinet are already exceedingly anxious as to the intentions of the Baltic and the Pacific squadrons when they reach the Mediterranean. News has arrived in London which shows very clearly that, in a few weeks, there will be a powerful naval force in those waters; and, though we have already placed an ironclad at each end of the Suez Canal, it is by no means certain that Russia might not attempt to interfere with Egypt in a way England would have to resent. The only ground for supposing the contrary is that Russia, in her anxiety to defeat England's vassal, may fear to add England to the list of her foes. It is evident that the Turks are preparing for the worst in Mediterranean waters; for they are now placing torpedoes in the Dardanelles, and at Salonica, Smyrna, and other places along the shore.

Parliament reassembled last night after the Whitsuntide recess and plunged into another debate on the Eastern Question. The discussion, however, was promptly repressed; but not before there were some important expressions of opinion from the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Bourke plainly said that England would not allow the belligerents to come to a settlement over the heads of the other Powers. The question of peace was a European question and should accordingly be settled by Europe. It is plain, I may add in this connection, that if an attempt be made to exclude non-combatants from the arrangement of the terms of peace, then a strong justification will be given to other Powers for departing from their attitude of inactivity. If, by preserving the peace, they find that their interests will be sacrificed, then they must resort to more energetic means.

Of greater interest than the debate in Parliament was the speech of Mr. Gladstone at Birmingham last night. The ex-Premier had a triumphal entry into the town and was received with great enthusiasm. His speech in the evening, however, fell very flat. It told a tale already oft told by Mr. Gladstone; and mainly consisted of a tirade against the Turks, and an enumeration of the shortcomings of the Government. He advocated with astonishing freshness his old doctrine, that there ought to have been joint pressure from all the Powers on Turkey, although every one knows the Powers could not be got to agree on common action. Among other things, Mr. Gladstone made the proposition that Parliament should be dissolved to test the opinion of the country—a proposition which we could scarcely believe the ex-Premier to put forward seriously, did we not know that he had himself dissolved Parliament under less warrantable circumstances.

The Kashgar Envoy is being handsomely treated. His views have already found advocacy in influential journals; several provincial towns have given him a hearty reception, and he is himself making an excellent impression in society. Many people hope that he will succeed in his mission of getting agents appointed in Kashgar; but the decision of this question rests with Lord Salisbury, and he is said to have promised General Ignatieff that nothing should be done to support the Kashgar kingdom. This, however, is only current gossip; but certain it is that Lord Salisbury has not shown any disposition to grant Yakoob Khan's request. Nor has anything been done to bring about an understanding between China and Kashgar. The Chinese Ministers and the Kashgar Envoy happened to be in the same room in the Geographical Society at its last meeting; but—so the story goes—the Chinese Ministers excused themselves from being introduced to their neighbour's representative.

I am sure your readers will hear with regret that Mr. Clements Markham, one of the ablest officers in the Indian service, has just tendered his resignation, and, at the close of the year will sever his connection with the Department.

Mr. J. Lothrop Motley, the American historian of the Netherlands, has just died in England. For some years past he has lived in this country, and, apparently, had grown English in his sympathies and interests. Two of his daughters are married into English houses. One is the wife of a member of the Sheridan family; the other was recently married to Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration.

Another American—General Grant—is receiving a hearty welcome here. The people of Manchester succeeded in getting from the ex-President one of the longest speeches he ever delivered. His reply actually fills thirty lines of a newspaper; he usually speaks only thirty words. In a few days' time he will be presented by the London Corporation with the freedom of the city.

The Princess of Wales is coming back to England in a few days. She is greatly improved in health by her foreign tour. The Prince has also been benefited by his continental trip. He was yesterday present at the Derby. Having mentioned the great sporting event of the year, I may add that the race was scarcely ever so uninteresting or the attendance so small. The uncertainty of the weather frightened people away.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 31.

As a vassal of the Sultan, the Khedive is virtually at war with Russia, and the Russians have, according to the usages of war, as much right to lay violent hands on the property of the Khedive as on that of the Sultan. It is, therefore, with a prudent regard to the danger of falling in with Russian cruisers that the Egyptian Company, of which the Khedive is the principal if not the only shareholder, has ceased to run its steamers between Alexandria and Constantinople, and thus our weekly mails to India *via* Alexandria is cut off and we are reduced to the fortnightly service of the Austrian Lloyd's. In consequence of this new arrangement, my communications with you have been thrown out of gear and my budget of Constantinople gossip has of late reached you at longer intervals.

The march of events within the last fortnight has not been of a nature to improve the situation either in Asia or in Constantinople. The steady advance of the Russians on Erzeroum and Van is hardly counterbalanced by the checks they have received before Kars and Batoum, or the taking and burning of Soukoum Kaleh. The news of the capture of Ardahan came like a thunderbolt on the Turks. The mass of the people had been living in a fool's paradise, created by the "authorised" bulletins, published of the war, and which, of course, told only of the brilliant achievements of the Turkish soldiers. But bad news will travel in defiance of all restrictions, and the fact became at last known that Ardahan had fallen. And when this was followed by the details which showed that a fortress, second only to Kars in importance, had been lost through the culpable neglect of those at the head of military affairs, the indignation of the Stamboulees naturally became very great. Under similar circumstances in former times the popular feeling would have found expressions in numerous petitions to the Sultan, and probably a harmless mobing of His Majesty on his way to mosque. But on this occasion, with a perfect comprehension of their rights under the new Constitution, the chiefs of the movement—men of standing and respectability—presented themselves at the door of the Parliament House, and requested to be conducted to the Chamber of Deputies, whilst about two or three thousand of their adherents awaited their return in the large square below. The deputation spoke to the point: "The people, profoundly moved by the national calamity, had a right to raise its voice against the mismanagement which had cost the country one of its most important strongholds, and which has had for result the throwing open of the road to Erzeroum. When the Russians arrived before Ardahan there were only 9,000 Osmanlis to resist the attack of 30,000 Russians. With an able commander at their head, the little garrison might still have made a successful resistance; but even this was wanting, and the general in command is said to have been the first to show the white feather. In their opinion the Minister of War was answerable for the Turkish reverses in Asia. He had long been the object of mistrust to the people and of hatred to the army, and his immediate dismissal from the responsible office he held was that which they had come to ask of the Sultan through the medium of the Parliament."

The prayer of the people was received with courteous attention, and the deputation was assured that it should at once be taken into consideration. The next day, however, Constantinople was declared in a state of siege, and Redif Pasha has now, not only the absolute command of the army, but has become by this measure the virtual lord and master of the capital, as His Majesty will find to his cost before long. The Sultan was induced to sanction the proclamation of martial law by the false representation made to him of the dangerous excitement prevailing in the city. The first use Redif Pasha made of his power was of course directed against his enemies, and the leaders of the movement against him have been arrested and exiled. The position of one of them, that of second secretary to the Sultan, has not saved him from sharing the fate of his friends. The wrath of the Serasker is at present directed against Dr. Temple, one of the principal physicians attached to the Imperial Household, a favourite with the Sultan, and an Englishman, as his name denotes. This gentleman was summoned yesterday morning to the War Office and ordered to proceed at once to the seat of war or to resign his appointment in the Turkish service, for the unpardonable offence of having enlightened the Sultan as to the true course of the war. There are still some hopes of extricating Dr. Temple from the disagreeable position in which he has been placed by an appeal to the Sultan. No doubts are entertained of His Majesty's willingness to do justice, when he shall have been made acquainted with the case, but the difficulty is to convey truth unalloyed to His Majesty through the thick atmosphere of falsehood which surrounds the throne. Other means failing, it will be left to Mr. Layard to account to the Sultan for the sudden disappearance of his favourite physician. Mr. Layard has adopted the dangerous habit for *official Turkey* of seeking frequent audiences of the Sultan, in which he has the opportunity of removing many of the false impressions entertained by His Majesty. In this way the Sultan heard to his surprise that Admiral Hobart was fretting in enforced idleness at Constantinople, waiting for sailing orders from the War Office, instead of being with his squadron in the Black Sea, operating against the Russians; and it required the evidence of Mr. Layard's own eyes to convince the Sultan of the Admiral's bodily presence in the capital. Hobart Pasha, who is as anxious to fight the Russians as any true born Turk, hearing of the deceit practised on the Sultan, determined to join his fleet with or without orders, and taking French leave of the War Office, he slipped out of the Bosphorus, leaving a message for Redif Pasha that he had gone—a message only to be delivered when he was beyond recall.

Providence still befriends the Turks on the Danube. The flood keeps the Russians on the Roumanian side of the river, and prepares for them in the deadly swamps, rendered still more destructive by the unusual continuance of wet weather, an enemy that has more than once proved more destructive to the Russian armies than the bullets of the Turks. In 1826 only 10,000 Russians lived to reach Adrianople. It is estimated that the crossing of the Danube will entail on the Russians a loss of 12,000 to 15,000 men. The Turks have lost another of their gunboats on the Danube. It was hit by a Harvey torpedo and sank immediately. In the attempt the Russians lost one of their own vessels as well. This time, however, the Turks had no loss of life to deplore. The War Office has published an official intimation that Ardahan has been retaken by a corps of Circassians, but the news is received with suspicion, and the public withhold their confidence in the good tidings until it is confirmed from other sources not *official*.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BERARS, JUNE 13.

ALTHOUGH the monsoon has not yet set in in Berar, we have had a few slight showers which have tended to settle the dust and made the trees and tile houses look somewhat decent. Previous to this supply of rain, the heat in Berar, especially at Akola, Oomraotee, and Ellichpore, was terrific, the thermometer in Ellichpore registering 112° in the shade. Since then the heat has much moderated, having fallen about 10°. The mornings and evenings are particularly pleasant, and make up for the 8 hours grilling we get during the day. Notwithstanding this unusually hot summer, however, the health of the people, comparatively speaking, is good; a few cases of cholera have taken place, but not of a virulent type.

A few days previous to 2nd June instant, some hundreds of natives at Ellichpore and adjacent villages were discussing the *tamasha* of a grand parade and a firing of 101 guns in celebration of the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, and on the dawning of the appointed day the loyal subjects of Her Majesty repaired to the scene of military splendour, where they found the 6th Infantry, H. C., the 4th Battery Horse Artillery, and a troop of native cavalry arrayed in great pomp awaiting the word of command. After a short interval the cannons began to boom, but to the surprise and disgust of those of Her Majesty's subjects who had come miles to witness the auspicious event only 21 guns were fired with a *feu de joie* between the first and second sevens. Surely this was a mistake, as it is believed, even by the secluded villagers, that the Raneesahib should have got 101 guns. It is reported that 101 rounds were prepared and carried to the parade by the Artillery, but why only 21 of these were fired off is not yet known, perhaps Colonel Dun or Captain Seton could explain the matter.

Whilst a *feu de joie* was being fired the horse of Major Justice, 6th Infantry, either took fright or stumbled, and making a sudden wheel round, brought the rider down upon the animal's neck, but Major Justice, by a dexterous move, threw himself into his saddle again. It has been a cause of congratulation that nothing more serious than a loving embrace happened, as this officer, who is much liked, not only by his sepoys, but by the community in general, has a smile and good word for everybody. The Battery of Artillery, on receiving orders to return to barracks, suddenly turned at right angles for the purpose, and on doing so one of the guns detatched itself from its carriage by the giving way of some "lumbering pin" and was not missed till the battery had gone some distance, when, instead of the gun being again attached to the carriage, was dragged to barracks by the gunners. This in itself was rather unsightly, and the question asked is whether such a piece of military manœuvre would have been allowed to happen in the field.

The black buck of East Berar have had a good time of it lately—a period of peace and plenty. Once upon a time, and an unfortunate time it was for these poor animals, there lived among us one who was noted as being a very near relation to the Nimrod family who used to slaughter these animals by the dozen and treat his friends, who thought him a jolly fine fellow, with numerous saddles of venison. Other would-be Nimrods, excited by the success of their brother sportsman, would also sally forth with a full determination of bringing home a good bag; but alas! after toiling hard and bearing the heat and burden of the day they would perhaps bag one solitary buck, and sometimes only a hare and return home quite worn and disappointed. The real Nimrod during the winter of 1876 bagged over a hundred black buck. This gave rise to an enquiry as to how he managed this small game, when lo and behold, what do you think was the result? Why, it was discovered that this wholesale deer slayer used to go after these animals concealed in a country cart—of which vehicle the deer creation in all parts of India are not at all shy—and when the cart was driven to about 40 or 50 yards of the herd this *sportsman*, of course, picked out his buck and felled him and, do you believe, Mr. Editor, with a Rigby's. 577 Express!! *Query*, who were the real sportsmen in this instance? Those who toiled hard *on foot* all day and brought home only *one* deer, or he who bagged *one hundred* of these animals by getting up to their tails by stratagem? Mr. A. T. Drysdale, of the Forest Department, the other day shot a fine large tiger in the Mailghat jungles.

Grain is sold at exorbitant rates still, and it is supposed that no material change will take place in existing prices till the monsoon fairly sets in. The average rates are as follows, viz.:—wheat 13 seers per rupee, jowaree 16 seers, rice 10 seers, gram 15 seers, and dall 16 seers.

I am sure the facts detailed in the letter of your correspondent "Fiat Justitia," on the use of defaced stamps, could be borne out by very many persons. I myself witnessed a similar occurrence the other day, and on my own letter too, which I had taken to be posted just as a peon was defacing the stamps. I, of course, became alarmed. Miss Mary Donelly's sentence being fresh in my memory, I took my letter up again and looked at it. But the second defacement so completely covered the first that I walked out of the Post Office breathing freely.

(NOTES FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NUSSEERABAD, JUNE 12.

THE weather here may be described as hot, hotter, hottest. It was 110° in the shade yesterday, and a friend asked me, what the average was in the sun at 2 p. m. I confess that my knowledge of the laws of light and heat was slightly at fault, but I would not admit the fact for the world. So I hazarded the following reply:—"When it is 110° in the shade, it is 150° out of the shade—more or less—take a note of it"! As I spoke like one having authority, and with considerable emphasis, my interrogator was perfectly satisfied, and I was glad of it.

The Staff Doctor is under arrest, and it is said that the charge against him is not a trivial one.

I notice that a correspondent of a N. W. paper hints that the Woolcombe Gardens here are supposed to be only for the use and recreation of the "upper ten" in this station. The Brigadier General, who is a C. B.—and right well he deserves that distinction—is the first in the station; and I am certain that it would not be with his wish or sanction that the humblest private soldier would be excluded from taking recreation in the gardens. Neither would our greatly respected Magistrate, (Captain Robertson,) sanction such a piece of snobbishness.

There is a good deal of gossip here just at present concerning the salutation mania, Woolcombe Garden affair and snobbishness in general. A few interesting anecdotes bearing on these subjects might be given, but I will reserve them for a future occasion.

The band of the 63th Light Infantry under the able direction of Mr. Skelton, regimental bandmaster, gave a splendid open air concert to the station on Wednesday evening last. Although such entertainments must necessarily entail a great deal of labour on both band and bandmaster, yet they afford the only enjoyable amusement here at present. Perhaps if a small fee were paid to each bandsman out of one of the military funds, they would have a greater relish to discourse "most eloquent music" to the million.

The general health of the station is good.

BARODA, JUNE 17.

IN one of my former letters I wrote and informed you of a daring robbery that had occurred at the railway station, of property belonging to Mr. Bourne, Railway Traffic Superintendent. I am glad to say that the robbery has been detected through the assistance of a native Police officer, by name Tattia, of the Baroda City Police. For some time past no clue could be had, but one day it so happened that a person living in the neighbourhood of the real culprit overheard a *tete a tete* between two women in which one was accusing the other of having received the lion's share of the booty. This was immediately carried to Tattia, and thus the whole affair was brought to light by him. Nearly all the property has been recovered with the iron safe in which it was deposited on the night in question.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHELAT AND AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, JUNE 19.

It is reported that the relations of the Khan of Khelat with his son Khodadad Khan and his people are not satisfactory, and apprehensions of rebellion prevail. Many influential chiefs are in correspondence with the Amir, and awaiting only a signal from him to revolt. The Khans of Bajour and Dhir have accepted service with the Amir, and the Khyberi Afreedies have visited him and been received with marks of favour.

The report of Yakoob Khan's liberation and of Nouroz Khan's restoration to favour are groundless.

Communications through the Shah of Bokhara are kept up with the Russians, but the Amir has not yet committed himself to a Russian alliance, awaiting to see the results of the war.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR WITH MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Montenegrins announce that they have defeated the force under Mehemed Pacha, who has been compelled to fall back, leaving 2,000 dead on the field.

THE LATE PEACE RUMOURS.

It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg, that mediation in the Turko-Russian war is impossible, and furthermore that such a thing has never even been proposed.

BOKHARA AND THE PORTE.

The hereditary Prince of Bokhara has arrived at Constantinople for the purpose of submitting to the Porte a plan of attack on Russia and enlisting Mussulmen.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 18, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollers .... 5 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 94½.

5 per cent French Rentes, 1872 .... 105¾.

Bar Silver .... 53¾.

Arrivals—Pembroke, Surat and Branksome Hall.

LINE REPORTS.—JUNE 19.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 19, 8-30 A. M.

Mail steamer Hydaspes, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 19.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., ther. max. 82 W. B. 78 min. 73, bar. 29·92. Fall of rain 43 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. S. W. 6 to 7, ther. 83, bar. 30·2. Fall of rain 1 inch 96 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-50 P.M.—Weather raining, wind N. E., S. W. W. E. Fall of rain 1 inch 35 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. W. strong, ther. 93, bar. 29·90.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy with rain, wind S. W. moderate, ther. 82. Fall of rain 1 inch 9 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 19-32d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 29-32d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 8¾d. to 15-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	1s. 8 15-16d.	„

WE understand that Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C. S. I., has been appointed a member of the Bombay Council, in succession to Mr. Rogers.

IT is said that there are many visitors in Swat at present, waiting to pay their respects to the Akhund, but this is not very easy, as he leaves his residence twice every day, and whoever kisses his hand is asked whether he is a Wahabi or Muhammadan. The Akhund has written to Nowroz Khan to tender his allegiance to the Amir like a Muhammadan, otherwise he would be declared a Wahabi. He also addressed a letter to the Amir advising His Highness to reconcile the Khan and confer a *khilat* on him. Disputes lately arose between the Adinzai and Nakbi Khel tribes residing on the other side of the Swat river. The former induced the Khan of Dir to help them against their enemies. The Khan attacked the villages of the Nakbi Khels and retired after killing three men of the tribe and burning two or three of their huts. He also collected a tax of one rupee per house from their villages. When the Akhund heard of the attack, he sent men to dissuade the Khan's troopers from committing mischief; but they did not attend to the advice. In the meantime the younger son of the Akhund also proceeded to the locality for the same purpose, but his father's men, who were then returning, meeting him on the road, told him that the troopers would not listen to any counsel; the lad therefore returned back. There is no talk in Swat at present of *jehad*. The Khans of Jundel and Ismar, and the ruler of Chitral, who had gone to Cabul, have not yet returned.

Truth says:—The new Imperial Order of Knighthood for India will not be instituted for some time to come, although it was at first intended that the names of those to be knighted should be published in a Gazette Extraordinary by the Viceroy on May 24.—the Queen's birthday. It is said that amongst the English gentlemen to be honoured are Dr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Talboys Wheeler, and Mr. Val Prinsep. It is unnecessary to specify the obvious reasons which led to these selections. It is also reported that native ladies will participate in the new honour, and three names are mentioned—namely, those of the Begum of Bhopal, Jumnabai (the mother of the present Gaekwar of Baroda), and the Princess of Tanjore. The total number of the new knights, it is affirmed, will be very considerable, and their decorations very elaborate.

THE *Statesman*:—We want nothing from any one of the officers of the Khelat force that they ought not to tell us, but it is next to impossible to imagine how anything of this nature can exist. The force is in a country altogether new to us; and it consists of picked men. How reasonable, then, is it that we should wish to be told everything concerning the physical features of the country, its natural history, the disposition of its people towards us, its customs and manners, political conditions, products, trade, and resources. As to the Force itself, we are interested in hearing all about its accommodation, health, occupations, amusements, and surroundings. No one has yet described to us the march from Jacobabad to Quettah, and its difficulties; and the notion that harm could arise to any interest whatever from the freest communication of such matters to the public, is, we are glad to learn, as foreign to the Government as to the public.

THE Ajmere paper says that the Maharajah of Jeypore has determined upon eradicating from his State the odious custom by which Hindu widows were prohibited from re-marrying. To carry out this laudable resolution His Highness has appointed a council consisting of four pundits and one European who are well versed in Sanscrit. It will be the duty of these gentlemen to explain to the people that the re-marriage of widows is nowhere prohibited by the Shasters, and that such marriages will be recognized by the State as lawful and commendable.

THE *Pioneer*—All educated Hindus recognise the melancholy character of the situation in which a youthful widow, who has perhaps never been anything more than a betrothed wife, is left by the death of the man to whom her parents gave her in marriage. In the days of *suttee* she could pass away from the world and cease to trouble or be troubled; now she remains a source of anxiety to her relatives and an angry perplexity to herself. Her relatives are in alarm lest she should show signs of inclining to marry again, such a remarriage being still held by the bulk of the people as disgraceful. The moment that she asserts any such intention she is discarded by her family. Nothing remains for her but a life of poverty and wrong-doing. The number of these maimed lives is said to be increasing, because, through the greater strain which competitive education and service puts upon the intelligent youth of the country, deaths of husbands at an early age are more common than before. It is obvious that the law abolishing *suttee* needs some sort of corollary, otherwise the taint of corruption arising from the ruin of so many lives will spread. Here is a subject as to which one might have expected that the various *sabhas* would have educed practical schemes for the remedy of some part at least of the evil. This, however, they have failed to do. Recently, within our knowledge, a Brahmin who had lost his wife, and was unwilling to espouse a girl of ten years old as the ordinary laws of his class required, applied to several of these societies for assistance. He asked them (seeing that they dealt in such matters) to procure for him a respectable widow, whom he might take in marriage. They replied that they could supply him with numerous pamphlets and reports of debates on the subject, but that to find him the kind of wife he wanted was beyond their power. The disappointed man then set about a search on his own account. He "inspected" several widows. The result of his inspection was that he felt no further desire to marry a widow. Poverty and opprobrium had laid their mark too plainly on the unhappy women whom he saw.

DISCOURSING of mission schools and their teachings, the Director of popular education in the Punjab says:—"It is, I think, to be regretted that religious instruction is not made an optional subject in mission schools. Many missionaries would look upon such a measure as the abandonment of an important principle, but this, even from the missionary's point of view, I take to be a mistake. It is my belief that very few of the boys, who now attend these schools, would wish to absent themselves from a Bible lesson in English, given by a missionary, during the regular hours of study, whilst the classes who are at present unwilling to send their children would probably no longer object to do so, if they understood that religious teaching would not be forced on them. Many even of the new comers would, after a short time, be unwilling to forego the assistance in learning English that their schoolfellows were deriving from a daily Bible lesson, and would join the Bible class. If this view of the case be correct the utility of the schools would be extended, and their popularity would be increased, whilst the Bible classes would be attended even better than at present."

THE *Madras Athenæum*:—"The action taken by the Bishops, who are paid by Government, cannot we think, if persevered in, result in any other way than the Ecclesiastical Department in India being so revised as to cut down the number of Chaplains to such strictly military charges as they may be nominated to, and the appointment of a Chaplain General for the three Presidencies. When that change is effected, as come it must some day, then perhaps the too ardent friends of Ritualism will wish that they had left well alone, and that they had fully realised the practical, incontestable truth, that there is no State Church in India. But it seems to us the official Gazette settles the question beyond dispute. In India, the Church of England, apart from the Church Missionary Society, is only an Ecclesiastical Department of which the Bishops in their several Presidencies are the official heads. That is precisely what the pretensions of Bishops Mylne and Coplestone, when duly boiled down, amount to. Nothing more or less."

IN the course of a sermon that he preached on the 30th April, the Bishop of Durham condemned the action of the Bishop of Colombo in the following severe terms:—

"We have had a most gratifying, though melancholy, evidence of the Christian consistency and self-denying fidelity of our Missionaries in the recent troubles which have befallen the Church in the Diocese Colombo. They have been exposed to a trial of their wisdom and faith of no ordinary severity. Isolated in their position, with no opportunity of consulting the Committee at home as to the course which they should adopt, with strong pressure put upon them by those in authority—a pressure so strong, that he who used it hesitates not to describe if by the unusual term of 'coercion,'—with the threat before them, after years of hard and faithful service of having a stigma cast on their fame by the withdrawal of their licenses, (a punishment ordinarily kept for the case of those guilty of some serious moral offence), they yet wavered not as to the path of duty, for they saw clearly that the preservation of the simplicity of the Gospel was at stake, and that the faith of their converts would be imperilled by the introduction of ceremonies and ornaments too much resembling the idolatrous rites which their converts had so recently renounced. Oh, how galling to the natural heart! how calculated to excite bitterness of spirit, than in return for all the discouragements which they had endured, and the difficulties which they had surmounted, in Missionary work, they should secure from him who was set over them, himself a novice in the Missionary field, nothing but censure and the severest from of penalty. Yet the Bishop himself honourably bears witness to the gentleness of spirit manifested by these sorely-tried ministers of Christ; more than once personally thanks them for the attention and deference shown to himself; and in writing to the Secretary of the Society on this painful subject, says, 'Let me bear my testimony to the piety, zeal, and ability of the Missionaries, and to the charity, moderation, and respect for myself, which they have displayed, even while repudiating my authority on essential points.' All honour to these brave humble men of heart, who were content to bear reproach and injury rather than compromise the simplicity of that Gospel."

THE term of service of Colonel Nixon, Resident at Bagdad, who was about to retire under the fifty-five years' rule, has been extended for two years as a special arrangement, it being considered undesirable to allow a change of officials in Turkish Arabia at the present moment. Thus Colonel Prideaux and Major Euan Smith, whose appointments to fill the threatened vacancy had been arranged, stand fast.

A CHARACTERISTIC native petition has just been filed by a convict against a sentence of the Sessions Judge of Purneah. The man wrote, "Sir,—In the case of murder of Sherroo, who was my son, the Sessions Judge has sentenced me to transportation for life for murdering my own son. Sir, it is fit to be observed that no one kills a son begotten by himself. But the police having put me, my wife and others, under threat, caused the case to be proved. Further, seven years ago, I the appellant went towards the holy 'Kaba' on a pilgrimage and after that my son was murdered. When I the appellant returned home from pilgrimage, the people of the *busti* and the *chowkeydar* arrested me and took me to the thannah. Sir, no one has deposed that he saw Dhoorri committing the murder. Hence such a heavy sentence is attributable to my ill-luck. This petition is therefore filed, and it is prayed that on reference to the above, I may be released from imprisonment."

CHOLERA AT BELGAUM.

CHOLERA in a serious form has, we regret to learn, appeared in Belgaum, both in the native city and in camp. The fatal cases in the European regiments appear as yet to have been confined to the women, who have been attacked, not in their own quarters, but in the female wards of the Royal Bengal Fusiliers' hospital. This points suspiciously to some grave defect in the sanitary arrangements at the hospital. A searching enquiry will doubtless be instituted so as to remove the cause of an epidemic which is of most exceptional occurrence in that healthy station. We learn on good authority, that no case of cholera has occurred there among the European troops, in the last 25 years. A camp has been pitched in an open situation near the R. A. parade ground, and the women made as comfortable as the wet season will allow. At present there have been only thunderstorms and the rains hold off.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your columns for some time past have been made the vehicle for publishing the discontent of a large portion of the Civil Service of this Presidency. These frequent complaints are apt to give the public a very bad impression of the service—men with a good pension in store after a short service, with their families provided for, are surely not justified in groaning and grumbling so loudly. But, Sir, I would ask you to follow me in an attempt to excuse, if not to justify, this discontent, which, as the public see it through your columns, is the expression of a sore disappointment.

You will remember the flaming emulation or ambition, call it which you will, of every happy English schoolboy who is worthy of the name. It is the feeling which calms down in later years into what is called enterprise, the quality which has made England what she is. Our schoolboy used to learn to look on the Indian Civil Service Competition Examination as one of the severest tests to which he could submit himself, and one in which success carried with it that credit which every schoolboy longed for. He was fired with the fascinating history of British heroes in India; he was allured with the prospects which the Civil Service Commissioners held out. Many were enticed second-hand by parents and guardians, who, not being lawyers or actuaries, painted the picture in attractive colours enough. Were these latter old Indians, they abetted the Civil Service Commissioners by tales from their own experience. So the boy was enticed and driven to look to the Indian Civil Service as an Eldorado of pecuniary comfort and opportunities of greatness. He rejected the advice of friendly teachers urging him to seek a university career, and after perhaps going to a crammer's to learn how to be examined, he found himself in the first flight of the hundreds who submitted themselves to the month's torture. For two years he was trained and tested under an irksome system, which ended with an examination as wearily long as the competitive, which attached him to the service. Then the butterfly emerged into the fancied sunshine of real life.

More examinations, more training and testing. That period also passed, our butterfly finds himself a Superintendent, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of a division, whose area is measured by thousands and population by hundreds of thousands. He now begins to realize his position, and, looking to his prospects, finds that he has reached the summit of possible greatness. The little glitter which worrying examinations have left in his competitive wings is soon rubbed off. They become ragged and dirty brown and then vanish altogether. Patronage and all the other evils "M. I." has catalogued leave him a mutilated worm, condemned to drag out a 25 years' existence, without a hope of rising to any higher position as regards authority and with the prospect of a very small increase of pay after a good many years.

What does it matter to him how he lives, how he works? He must always be an understrapper. He'll take all the leave he can get, and go to Tasmania in 25 years with a pension of £1,000 a year, for he will have lots of work in him still.

This is the state of mind of one who has given up all hope, like the "Contented Spirit." Your querulous correspondents are those who are still eager to work out honestly the programme of which the heading was Competitive Examination, and which showed great attractions below. Poor devils! They'll be hooted down too, and become contented spirits.

Englishmen, Sir, are restless and enterprising all the world over, and you may be sure that those who have submitted to all the training and testing which is thought necessary for the Indian Civil Service are not less restless and enterprising than their countrymen. They can ill bear to see their sphere of work contracting round them while a block in promotion creates a grating overhead. Starting like butterflies, they are now like wingless worms, condemned to work as we have seen trained mice, paid with a scanty piece of cheese.

The public will probably admit that the disappointment is real and complaints, therefore, not unnatural, especially when the thermometer is at 110° in the shade on the 14th June; and last year was a

FAMINE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 1ST JUNE.

THE P. and O. S N. Company's s.s. Mirzapore, Commander A. Parish, arrived in harbour yesterday at 6 p. m. with the English mails of the 1st inst. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Mr P Smith, Mr O'Connell, Mrs Grimshaw, Mr A Patterson, Major Shipley, Col Turton, and Surgeon-Major Morgan.

From Venice—Col Creagh.

From Brindisi—Col Rutherford, Capt W Pigot, Surgeon P M Grant, and Mr Yardley.

From Aden—A Boosein and 2 friends, Bageo Buggon, Mahad Currom, Labo Brisiond Luximon, Mahomed Ally and 89 others, B J Ebrahim, Mr B Sorabjee, and Messrs Morris and Gomez.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 1.)

IN Asia Minor the Russian advance on Erzeroum proceeds more slowly than was expected.

In Europe they are maturing their preparations for crossing the Danube. The selected point of transit remains still a secret.

There are vague and untrustworthy rumours that peace may be made between Russia and Turkey through the mediation of Prince Bismarck, before the Danube is crossed.

The Turks have lost a second monitor in the Danube. It was destroyed by a torpedo, affixed to it with great courage by two young Russian officers.

There have been serious disturbances at Constantinople, consequent upon the popular disappointment at the failure of the Turkish arms.

It is thought possible that the Emperor of Austria may meet the Czar at Bucharest, when the status of Roumania and Servia may be discussed.

Both Servia and Greece, where a War Ministry has just been installed, are in a very excited condition, and eager to join Russia.

In England some uneasiness as to the results of the Russian advance through Asia Minor is beginning to be felt. The sentiment is increased by the entire ignorance as to what steps Her Majesty's Government are taking.

Mr. Gladstone spoke at Birmingham, in Bingley Hall, to a meeting of some 20,000 persons, last night, for upwards of three hours, on the Eastern Question, and on the subject of Liberal organisation.

An attempt was made at a pro-Turkish demonstration in Hyde Park on Saturday last, May 26, but it was a miserable failure.

The Queen is expected to return to London or Windsor from Balmoral about the middle of June.

The Prince of Wales, who witnessed the Derby—when Sylvio won, Glenarthur and Rob Roy being respectively second and third—was present at the inaugural dinner of the Orleans Club, held on Monday, May 28, and at the ball given afterwards.

It is said that the Prince's Garden Parties, hitherto held at Chiswick, will this year take place in the grounds of the Orleans Club.

General Grant, the late President of the United States, reached Liverpool on Monday, May 28, and came to London as the guest of Mr. Pierrepont, the American Minister, yesterday, May 31.

Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie have attempted to reassure the public mind in France on the subject of the change of Ministry.

It is believed that when the general elections take place in France the present Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies will be increased.

The Rev. Mr. Ridsdale has refused to obey the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Folkestone Ritual case, and continues to wear the forbidden Eucharistic robes.

The House of Commons reassembled last night, May 31, after the Whitsuntide recess. The chief business, subsequent to a short discussion on the Eastern Question, was Committee of Supply.

The Oaks has been won by Placida; Belphœbe, second; Muscatel, third.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth; Gen. Sir W. L. G. Williams, Bart., Mad. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. W. De Winton, Bo. Ret.; the Hon. F. Cavendish. Lieut. J. W Clarkson, late I.N.; Admiral Sir S; Lushington, G.C.B.; D. Urquhart, late M.P.; Major-Gen. H. C. Smith, late 89th Regt.; C. N. Bagot, J. P. for Galway Co.; E. Jones, M. D., J. P. for Hereford; Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock; the Hon. Dr. H. Powys; Mr. Motley, late U.S. Minister.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE IRONCLAD ALEXANDRA.

A REUTER's telegram from Athens says:—"A mutinous outbreak has occurred on board the ironclad Alexandra, Admiral Hornby's flagship, stationed at the Piræus. It was immediately repressed by the marines of the Alexandra, assisted by men summoned from other vessels of the squadron. The mutineers were arrested, and a court-martial has been assembled to try the offenders. The cause of the outbreak is reported to be discontent on the part of some of the men at being refused leave to go on shore, in consequence of which they wilfully rendered the Alexandra's guns unserviceable. Admiral Hornby has ordered the Alexandra to leave the Piræus, and cruise at sea uninterruptedly for naval exercise during some time."

ANOTHER TURKISH MONITOR DESTROYED.

THE sinking of another Turkish monitor by a torpedo is described by the *Times* correspondent at Bucharest as one of the most daring deeds ever recorded in the history of warfare. The place was on the Lower Danube, near Ibraila, the time May 26, and the vessel the *Dar Matoin*.—

A small detachment of Russian soldiers, commanded by Lieut. Doubasoff, accompanied by the commander of the Roumanian flotilla, Major Murgeson, left the northern shores of the Danube in a number of small boats, and proceeded towards the point Petra Fetei, below Matchin, and opposite Ibraila, at which point there was stationed a large Turkish monitor. Saturday night was very dark, and they managed to surround the monitor before being discovered by the Turkish look-outs. When finally observed by the sentries on board they were challenged, and "Who goes there?" rang out on the night air. Major Murgeson replied in Turkish, "Friends." The Turks, evidently not satisfied, commenced firing in the direction of Matchin, not knowing where these boats came from. The shots flew wide of the mark, and did no damage to the daring men in the boats. During the firing several of the Russian soldiers, under the direction of Lieut. Doubasoff, plunged into the water, swam silently to the hull of the ironclad vessel, and placed the deadly torpedo in close contact with the bottom of the monitor. After the destructive machine had been securely fastened and the wires of an electric battery accurately adjusted, the men retired to the neighbouring shore of the river, and at half-past three in the morning the monitor was blown into the air, with all the officers and crew. The explosion was terrific, and, as nothing is said of the crew being saved, it is supposed that all on board perished with the vessel. The cool determination with which this fearful enterprise was successfully carried out speaks for itself in the result, and the fate of the second Turkish monitor already sent to the bottom of the Danube with all on board shows how futile was the expectation that gunboats can maintain the mastery of a river lined with hostile batteries filled with enemies as resolute as the men whose deeds are recorded above. The Roumanian Major Murgescu, who took part in the attack upon the monitor, is an officer of distinction, who was educated in France, and has travelled over the whole civilised world.

THE DERBY DAY.

(*Standard*, May 31.)

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE ninety-eighth Derby, run yesterday, was rich in surprises, if in nothing else. The representatives of American, French, and home stables were there; and even though our own people were to be defeated by the cousins or descendants of our own people, the idea that a Derby should go away from England was not acceptable. But it has not, and honest is the rejoicing over the fact that Fred Archer, the chief jockey—a man who earns more money in a year than the Prime Minister—carried off the blue ribbon of the turf for the first time on a young son of Blair Athol, the bay colt Silvio. The race was a good one, though not fast, and—as will be found described better and more in detail below—the struggle was stubbornly contested, every article in the creed of whip and spur being developed before Lord Falmouth's colt was hailed the victor. The attendance on the occasion was less than in former years—to judge by the opinions of those who know the Derbys, and to whom the recurrence of the great race is a red-letter day in the household calendar—still it was very large, and only such as could be witnessed in England and on such an occasion. It was hoped that the ex-President of the United States, himself rather an amateur of blood stock and no mean judge of pace and stamina, would have put in an appearance, but General Grant was not present, having been detained by circumstances of an agreeable character—agreeable, that is to say, if they had nothing to do with deputations—in Manchester. But there were some very notable persons present nevertheless. In the first place there was the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother, Prince Leopold, and his brother-in-law, Prince Christian. With him in the special train came the whole collection of Celestial personage, —the ambassador with the polysyllabic name made up of monosyllables, his subordinates, and his retinue of attendants. All these were in correct native costume of dyed silk petticoats, and as they wore the orthodox pannikin hat and pigtail they added not a little to the picturesqueness of the scene. Still it was not that which Frith depicted; the numbers were not there; the Derby was a big Derby, but not so big as one would have expected seeing how large the greater London has become, and to what an extent the population has swelled. Among the other illustrious visitors who were drawn to the scene by the freaks of diplomatic chance was the Envoy from Kashgar—Kashgar, of whose geography we have little knowledge, but of whose shawls we have a good deal. It was curious that this personage should have mixed in the motley throng at the time that an ex-Premier of the Sultan of Turkey, Midhat Pacha, was reported to have been present. But American, Chinaman, Bill Nye or Ah Sin, Kashgarite or Turk, they were all equal yesterday, and in their supreme ignorance of who would win the Derby were on the same dead level. The attendance, as we have said, was not so great as in years that can be recollected. Wide gaps might be seen on the green sward, and the drunken and patriotic cabman, who would not drive anybody to any place, was not such a familiar character as heretofore. The crowd was quiet and peaceably conducted, and if there was less boisterous hilarity, less desire to flour one's neighbour or to bate the pride of a defiant Aunt Sally, there was a deal more honest, hearty enjoyment of the innocent kind, that did not consider that the acme of fun was to profoundly annoy one's neighbour.

Although the morning sky was chequered with banks of cloud of a dark and threatening character, and there was certain menace—to those nervously inclined—of a day of showers, the weather held up wonderfully, and was positively warm until one got on to the Downs, which seem to gather every capful of wind that rambles wantonly about. The day was charming, breezy and sunny; quite a pet day, after the very bad and backward season we have had lately. The country—and it is literally lovely in this corner of Surrey—bore as beautiful an aspect as it possibly can at any period of the year; most of the land in this neighbourhood is pasture, not arable, and the green, juicy meadows were spangled so closely with buttercups and daisies that they looked as if they had been sprinkled with gold and silver dust. The noble and most ancient oaks by that finest of seats, the Durdans, drew the attention of wayfarers for one short minute—and that for Derby-going wayfarers is much—from the prospects of gain to the beauties of nature. Prominent amongst those wayfarers, but lost in a profound sleep, was a handsome boy, with hot, scarlet cheeks, lying head on hands on a bed of grass at one side of the path as the multitude pressed on from Epsom town to Epsom Downs. Poor little fellow, clotted with dust as with a garment, he slept soundly enough, and to the credit of the rough pedestrians, who passed by tickling each other with nettles in their own vulgar, well-meaning way, not one of them laid unkind hands on the sleeping lad. The rush and roar of vehicles over the hard roads to the spread of turf towards which they all converged was almost continuous until a certain time—that approaching the hour fixed for the great race—and then after a little sort of lull resembling the stoppage when the tide is at the full, the ebb set back strongly. The race, such as it was—and it was a bold and spirited one, terminating in a result that was not humorous to some people—was most interesting and exciting; but, somehow, it did not seem to arouse any extraordinary enthusiasm. On the whole, there was not anywhere to be seen the free, gushing delight of the times when Englishmen rejoiced with exceeding joy when a good horse they had not backed had won, and danced hornpipes as if they were meditating entering their names for T. P. Cooke's prize drama when a good horse they had backed came in first. It was a Derby that was quiet, pacific, and extremely enjoyable; and there was neither elemental nor sub-elemental disturbance to prevent the most inoffensive of Good Templars, or the most loyal of citizens that ever evaded an income tax, from losing his money without losing his health or his temper.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

The card put forth was of the usual Derby-day proportions, and the opening event, which resulted in the upsetting of a warm favourite, may be said to have partly foreshadowed the Derby-day, Lady Mary being half-sister to Silvio. The main question that agitated the minds of backers during the hour which preceded the decision of the Bentinck Welter was the health of Chamant, who had some short canters on the far side of the course early in the morning, but did not impress the onlookers, as he went somewhat stiff. One of the opening transactions in his favour, however, was 250 to 100, and the taker of this had all the worst of it a few minutes afterwards, when double the price was betted. Gradually the horse got a worse favourite, and 10 to 1, and ultimately 20 to 1, was betted against him, Rob Roy in the meantime advancing to 5 to 2, Altyre and Brown Prince to 5 to 1 each, and Plunger and Silvio to shorter odds than were accepted about them the previous afternoon. The trainer of Chamant was half-bewildered by the eager questions put to him, but could answer nothing except that the colt would run, and that those who wanted to see him could do so by paying a visit to the Paddock. In the minor ring the wildest rumours were afloat, one being that the Guineas winner would be struck out directly Count Lagrange got to the course: but it turned out that the Gallic sportsman was not far off his colt, and tha this consultation with Jennings eventuated in Chamant being allowed to take his chance. Chamant was one of the first in the spacious paddock round which he again and again walked without the *cognoscenti* being able to spot the exact *locale* of his lameness. That he was lame in his near hind leg was generally surmised, amongst those who thought him so being the owner and trainer; but the old fondness of the public returned as soon as they could see the colt walked upright and straight, and the reaction in his favour in the enclosures was something marvellous, while there was a perfect panic at the lists at the back of the booths, where as little as 6 to 4 was accepted. In Tattersall's he touched 5 to 2 within half an hour of 20 to 1 being laid; but towards the close the bookmakers were determined to have another fling, and Rob Roy started with the call at 3 to 1, a point more being laid against the knocked-about favourite. Brown Prince and Altyre retired towards the last, though odds were laid on the Yankee for a place, and even money was obtainable about Rob Roy. Silvio and Altyre were also tremendous business for a situation, but against Silvio 100 to 9 was obtainable right out, while 9 to 1 was booked about Plunger, against whom 3 to 1 was laid against his being in the first three. The field numbered seventeen—two more than last year—and the absence of Sheldrake, who was coloured on the card, was made up by Covenanter, whose name was off the official list. There were no fewer than five sons of Blair Athol amongst the competitors, and of these Rob Roy was saddled with Touchet in the Durdans; consequently he did not come in for so much gapeseed as those in the Paddock, where Silvio had the finishing touch put upon him close to the gate leading on to the course. Brown Prince walked about for some time in the far corner, where he was seen to have toned down since he ran for the Guineas, though he is still somewhat heavy and coarse. Altyre was much admired, being full of quality, though small, and Silvio and Plunger were also pretty well mobbed, the latter looking much better than could have been expected from his having been amiss so recently. Glen Arthur was not paid much attention to, though he is a good-looking colt, and is no doubt destined to win some important races. The first to show on to the racecourse were Plunger, Thunderstone, and Chamant, one of the last being the East-end celebrity, whose jerkey and short action led to much merriment when she began to go in front of the Stand. Thunderstone showed the way in the preliminary canters, during which nothing could be discovered amiss with Chamant, though his style of going was not so much admired as that of Rob Roy, who has a very taking style. Plunger, Tantalus, Silvio, Altyre, and Touchet also moved freely and well, and Lady Miller seemed to go better when in company with the others. At the same time her efforts were still of a ludicrous character. Taking leave of her here, it may be mentioned that she was tailed off in the race before a quarter of a mile had been covered, and that the rider of the winner was out of the scale and partly dressed when she reached the stand. The race is fully detailed elsewhere, and it will be seen that Glen Arthur made most of the running up the back stretch and into the straight, where he held a place near the rails, closely followed by Touchet, Grey Friar, and Silvio; while Chamant, Thunderstone, Altyre, Brown Prince, and Rob Roy came next in the centre of the course, the latter's jockey being more than once interferred with by Thunderstone when he attempted to come through. No doubt Morbey, who was on Thunderstone, had his eye on the latter's stable companion, Glen Arthur, who did not lose the lead till he reached the bell, where F. Archer on Silvio got the best of him. As soon as the latter took the lead Rob Roy had a clear stage; but though the latter went twice as fast as those in front of him towards the last, the effort was made too late, and the verdict was in favour of Lord Falmouth's champion by half a length, while Mr. Mackenzie's colt was declared by the judge to be three-quarters of a length behind Glen Arthur, though Custance thought he was second. Close up with the son of Columba came the despised Rhidorroch, who was in the background along the back stretch, and then followed Altyre and Brown Prince, though both the latter pair might have been behind Chamant had not Goater pulled up the latter as soon as he found there were signs of weakness. The shouting at the victory of Silvio was tremendous, and the police had some difficulty in making a lane for the victorious horse and jokey, both of whom entered the weighing room paddock amid general acclamations. Lord Falmouth led in the winner, and afterwards received many congratulations from his friends, neither his lordship nor his trainer thinking it necessary to follow the rider to the scale. This makes the second time that the "magpie colours" have been successful, and it is not a little remarkable that Kingcraft, who bore them seven years ago, should have occupied the same place in the Guineas of his year as did Silvio. Kingcraft was third to Macgregor for the Newmarket race, and odds of 9 to 4 were better on Mr. Merry's horse in the Derby, but he could get no nearer than fourth to the animal he had previously conquered; and Silvio just as signally turned the tables on Chamant to-day. Another rather curious fact in connection with the two winners of Lord Falmouth is that such animals as Cockney Boy and Lady Miller should have been in the fields Kingcraft and Silvio defeated, and to see an animal like Lady Miller in the field was simply a farce, as she had not the remotest chance of being successful. F. Archer steered his first Derby winner in the son of Blair Athol, and the champion jockey has now taken all the important classic races with the exception of the St Leger, all his principal victories having been remarkably enough gained in the colours of Lord Falmouth. Custance, who was on the back of Rob Roy, has had his fair share of luck, having ridden three winners in Thormanby, Lord Lyon, and George Frederick, while he has been second twice. Of to-day's runners neither Chamant nor Rob Boy are on the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, in which Glen Arthur should turn the tables or Silvio, who has a penalty to carry, while Mr. Innes's colt claims an allowance for never having won. Rob Roy is not in the St. Leger, and he will not have a chance of meeting Silvio until the Newmarket Second October meeting, when the pair are engaged in the Champion Stakes and the All Aged Stakes. Rob Roy, though not in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, has three or four liabilities to meet at Ascot, the most important being the Gold Cup, wherein he will have some good horses to beat. The Epsom Town Plate is only noticeable for the defeat of Incense, who had been well tried before leaving Newmarket. Mirobolante just got home, though had Incense not lost a considerable amount of ground when the flag fell she would have beaten the Bedford Lodge filly. When betting on the Epsom Manor Stakes commenced, Racket Drum was backed against the field, but he went back to 2 to 1 at last, owing to the heavy outlays in favour of Hiero, who was the mount of F. Archer. Second thoughts did not on this occasion prove best, as Hiero was beaten a long way from home, while the original fancy won cleverly; and that he is thought to be a smart colt is evident from the fact of his being bought in at 450 guineas. The sport concluded with the Stanley Stakes, which brought out three good youngsters in Grace, Ersilia, and Lady Lumley. Though she had beaten both these before, Grace was not so much fancied as Ersilia, who since she ran behind the Russley filly at the Spring Meeting here has considerably improved. Both the cracks had the tables turned on them, however, this afternoon by Lady Lumley, who was beaten by Grace at Sandown Park; but on that occasion she was considerably interfered with, and Wadlow has a more than useful filly in the well-bred daughter of See Saw and Lady Alice Hawthorn, the dam of Thorn. There was not much wagering on the Oaks after the big race was over, and the triumph of Silvio did not lead to Lady Golightly's taking the place of Placida who looks all the better for the forward running of Rhidorroch.

BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—There were nine cholera patients at the above hospital yesterday. There was one death from cholera yesterday, but no fresh admissions.

THE WEATHER.—From 3 o'clock yesterday morning, heavy rain began to fall, which continued throughout the whole day, flooding several parts of Parell, Byculla, Khetwady, Girgaum, and the Nali Bazaar; the Esplanade also was flooded in several places. The tanks and wells throughout the island are fast filling up.

FALSE SCALES.—A retail dealer in firewood named Balloo Soobhanjee, who has a firewood depot at Sonapoor, has been convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of having in his possession, without any satisfactory excuse, a false instrument for weighing goods. He was fined Rs. 100. The charge was instituted at the instance of Mr. Bhugwantrao Wasoodew, head clerk of the Presidency Executive Engineer's Office, who was a purchaser of fuel from that depot. He having grave doubts as to the correctness of the weight of fuel supplied to him, went to the depot to test the scales, when he found they were false.

THE broad outlines of the new organization for the Indian Marine have been determined; but the questions of detail so interesting to individual members of the service, such as those which concern grading, pay, and pensions, have yet to be disposed of. An application has gone home for the necessary parliamentary sanction to a Mutiny Act, without which the executive would be powerless to punish offences. The point so much debated, whether the business of the Marine should be carried on hereafter by the Military Department, aided by a naval assistant secretary, competent to advise upon subjects requiring technical knowledge, or whether a small but special Marine Department should be created in direct communication with the Military Member of Council, has been decided in the first-mentioned sense.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor is this week to have numerous dinner parties at Gunnesh Khind, and finishes on Saturday next with a farewell one to the Hon. Mr. Rogers, to which the members of Council and heads of departments alone are invited. The Hon. Mr. Rogers leaves India by the English mail steamer on the 25th inst.—*Poona Observer*.

THE COMET-*cum*-AKBAR CASE.—Messrs. Thirkell and Wale, the arbitrators in the above case, have sent us the following communication, in reply to our observations on their letter which appeared in our issue of last week:—

To the Editor of the Cochin Argus.

SIR,—Referring to our letter, and your remarks in your last impression, relative to the above case, we beg to thank you for pointing out our ignorance of journalistic etigette, and willingly admit ourselves quite as green as you describe on that subject. With regard to the arbitration, our decision has been filed in the Sub-Judge's Court, and we have neither time nor inclination at present to discuss the subject further. We may say, however, that we quite agree with you that those in charge of the *Akbar* were to blame, but unfortunately, under the circumstances, her owners were not liable, which was all we were called upon to decide. Our decision was the result of careful inquiry and deliberation, and upon review we see no reason to alter it, and feel satisfied that it would be confirmed by any marine Court in England. Before this reaches the public we shall in all probability be gone from here, and take this opportunity of apologizing for any unseemly expressions we may have used against the editorial dignity of Cochin.—We are, &c.—T. THIRKELL, and F. C. WALE.

It would appear that the abitrators have decided in favour of the *Akbar* on the ground that the collision took place while she was in charge of a pilot duly licensed by Government, and whose employment was compulsory. There is certainly a good deal in this argument, and we have no objection to modify our opinion so far as the liability of the *Akbar* is concerned. But our contention is that the *Comet* was entitled to compensation for the damage caused to her, and if Captain Beach had only had proper legal advice, he should have had the amount claimed by him before he left this port. It is clear from Messrs. Thirkell and Wale's letter that they consider the pilot was to blame for what had occurred, but to the shame and disgrace of the Marine authorities, we must say that not only has pilot Pinto not been put upon his trial, but he continues to hold his license and is called a Government pilot. We have no desire to see a man with a large family turned out of employment, but we fail to see why he should be permitted to achieve distinction as a licensed destroyer of other people's property. A pilot like Mr. Pinto is nothing less than a grave public nuisance which ought to be put down, and we should not have written in such strong terms if the pilot had been suspended at least for three months. In conclusion, we may remark that the whole affair, except the collision, has been a farce—a case of much ado about nothing—from beginning to end. The pilot did not receive so much as a wigging; the arbitrators did not get their fees, as by the time their decision was delivered both the *Comet* and the *Akbar* had left the port; and we doubt very much if even the legal gentlemen employed in the case received their fees.—*Cochin Argus*.

THE WALKINGTON SCANDAL.

WE have been informed that Mrs. Gilder, who has been accused of taking out false letters of administration, has left Bombay for England.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In. cts.	FORT. In. cts.	BYCULLA. In. cts.
Tuesday, June 19 up to 6 a.m.	1 88	2 80	5 08
Previously registered	2 15	1 47	1 68
Total up to date	4 03	4 27	6 76

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball:—

GORDHUNDASS PRAGJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* MOTIBAEE.

The Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Judge, for the defendant, moved for a month's postponement. The suit was brought against the defendant as an administratrix, and was the result of a long series of accounts between the plaintiff and defendant's brother. No accounts save and except some immaterial accounts had been filed; and the defendant wanted time to file her written statement.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the plaintiffs, said the expenses of this application had been incurred unnecessarily, and that an application in chambers would have been more economical. He therefore asked for the costs of the day.

After some further discussion, his Lordship was of opinion that a month's time was reasonable under the circumstances. The case was adjourned for a month: costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

BULWUNTRAO GUNNESH AND OTHERS *vs.* BAI JAIKORE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, for the defendant, asked that the case be transferred to the long cause list. Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, for the plaintiff, consented to the motion on the defendant paying his costs of the day. The written statement was served upon his client late the previous evening after briefs to go on with the hearing had been delivered to counsel, His Lordship directed the case to be transferred to the long cause list: costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

BULWUNTRAO GUNNESH AND OTHERS *vs.* BHAICHUND JAVERDAS.

Mr B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang for the plaintiffs, said the suit was brought to recover money advanced at interest on the deposit of ornaments. There was no appearance for the defendant, who was alleged to have absconded. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,089, with interest and costs. The ornaments in possession of the plaintiffs to be sold and the proceeds applied towards satisfaction of their claim.

JEEWA KESSORE *vs.* ANPOORNABAEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, for the defendants, applied for four weeks' postponement. Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, for the plaintiff, consented; and the postponement was granted.

LUDHA NATHOO AND ANOTHER *vs.* HANUB HOOSEIN KHOTE.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed to recover Rs. 4,995 on an adjusted and signed account. Two of the defendants were sued in their personal and others in their representative character. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,995, with interest and costs, only against the first two defendants.

TRIBHOWUN JADOWJEE *vs.* JAVER TEJPALL AND OTHERS.

Mr. B. M. Wagle appeared for the plaintiff, who on previous occasions appeared to conduct his case in person. No summons had been served upon a clerk of the Prothonotary, and as he refused to come, and as his Lordship would not direct his attendance, the case was adjourned for a month, his Lordship expressing a hope that this would be the last adjournment.

The following short causes came before Mr. Justice Atkinson:—

RADHABAI *vs.* NARSOO NAGHOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Telang appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Gill represented the first defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,205 on a mortgage deed. Mr. Gill admitted the liability and consented to a decree on condition that both parties pay their own costs. There was a long argument between counsel on this point, which at length his Lordship decided in favour of Mr. Gill. A decree was entered for the amount claimed, with interest at the rate mentioned in the mortgage deed from August 1871, less the sum of Rs. 670 paid since the filing of the suit, and both parties pay to their own costs.

CASES POSTPONED.

The case Hanivemull *vs.* Hurgopal Premshukdas and others was adjourned till the 21st of August to admit of service of the summons upon two of the defendants; and the cases Andrew Macdonald *vs.* Moola Sayeb Sahedina Abdool and the same plaintiff *vs.* Hussonbhai bin Syedina Abdool were postponed for a week by consent.

SUITS STRUCK OUT.

The cases Kamsel Dossabhoy *vs.* Abdool Rahiman Tyabally and the L. B. & M. Bank *vs.* Harry W. Haugh were struck out of the list, neither party putting in an appearance.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 14th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 723, dated 6th June, directing that the Trustees' Resolution regarding the provision of a steamer to help vessels in distress off the port, with the Superintendent of Marine's Report, be forwarded to the Government of India.—Resolution: to be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th May, stating that merchants complain that when their goods are unloaded from steamers quickly, labour cannot always be had to clear them away from the wharf, and that the landing muccadums have accordingly to pay very heavy charges for "daily ground rent." He, therefore, recommends that the number of "free days" allowed on dutiable and duty free goods be as follows:—

When stored on the bunder 30 ft. behind wharf front......10 days

When stored in shed.............................. 7 „

When stored on the wharf front.................... 3 „

He estimates the loss to the Trust, by granting the extension, at Rs. 5,000 per annum, but considers that this may partly be made up from wharfage fees on additional goods, which, because of the concession, may be brought to the bunders. Read Resolution of Bunders Committee approving of Traffic Manager's recommendation, except that 48 hours instead of 3 days should be allowed on the wharf front.—Resolution; sanctioned as recommended by the Committee.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 29th May, recommending that the shipping rate for rice and other sorts of grain be raised from 5 annas per candy to Re. 1-6 per ton, which is the present rate for seeds. Read minute by Bunders Committee approving of the alteration.—Resolution: sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 12th inst., submitting the following promotion for approval by the Trustees:—Mr. 3rd class pilot Melling to act as 2nd class from 1st inst.—Resolution: sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator, dated 14th June, forwarding copy of correspondence with the Health Officer of the Port relative to the recent cases of cholera on board vessels in the harbour. Also read that correspondence, from which it appears that so far the outbreak cannot be ascribed to the water supplied to the shipping.—Resolution: to be recorded.

Pilotage statement week to 12th June—

12 vessels piloted into Harbour.

13 „ „ out of „

6 „ transported.

2 „ attended to.

THE UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING, 1877.

STEWARDS.

GORE OUSELEY, Esq., C. S.	CAPT. L. H. E. TUCKER.
COLONEL FOSTER, 1/12th Regt.	CAPT. SEYMOUR BARROW, 10th B. L.
COLONEL MANNING, 25th P. N. I.	CAPT. TAYLOR, XIth P. A. O. Hussars.
CAPT. W. A. ROBERTS, R. H. A.	P. K. L. BEAVER, Esq., R. H. A.

J. C. KINCHANT, Esq., XIth P. A. O. Hussars, Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1877.

1ST RACE.—"The Lilliputian Stakes." For all maiden Country bred Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under, 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 9 st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. To close and name at 1 p. m. the day before the Race. Entrance 10 Rs. Added 200 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Paget Park Plate." For all Country breds. Calcutta Weight for age. Entrance 15th July, 20 Rs.; 1st September, 40 Rs.; 1st October, 100 Rs., when the Race will close. Added 500 Rs. Distance ¾ mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Derby Sweep Cup." A Steeple Chase for all Horses, which have never won a Steeple Chase of the value of Rs. 200 in any country previous to the 1st May, 1877. English and Colonials 11 st. 7 lbs; Country breds 9 st. 7 lbs.; Arabs 8 st. 7 lbs.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. Horses that have never started allowed 4 lbs. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value 200 Rs. once 5 lbs.; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,500 Rs. Distance about 3 miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Sirhind Derby." For all maiden Arabs. Calcutta Weight for age. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance 1½ miles.

5TH RACE.—"The Sirhind St. Leger." For all maiden Horses. Calcutta Weight for age and class. Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 500 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22ND, 1877.

1ST RACE.—"The Tom Thumb Plate." For all Arab and Country bred Ponies, 13 hds. 2in. and under. 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 9 st. 7 lbs; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Country breds allowed 10 lbs. in addition to other allowances. To close and name 19th October. Entrance 10 Rs. Added 200 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Oriental Plate." For all Arabs and Country breds Calcutta Weight for age and class. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 800 Rs. Distance 1½ miles.

3RD RACE.—"The Umballa Cup." A Steeple Chase. for all Horses 15 hds. and under. 15 hds. to carry 12 st. ½ 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Winner of any Steeple Chase value 200 Rs., once 5 lbs. twice 10 lbs.; three times or one of the value of 1,000 Rs. 14 lbs. extra; Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance about 2½ miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Drawing Room Stakes." For all Horses. 14 hds. 2 in. to carry 7 st.; 2 lbs. added or allowed for every ½ in. over or under. No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 600 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

5TH RACE.—"Visitors Plate." For all Galloways. 14 hds. and under; 14 hds. to carry 9 st. 7 lbs.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Country breds allowed 5 lbs. in addition to other allowances. Colonials to carry 3 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st September 20 Rs., 1st October 40 Rs., when the race will close. Added 400 Rs. Distance 1 mile.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1877.

1ST RACE.—"The Whim Plate." A Handicap for all Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under. Entrances on the 22nd. The Handicap will be published at 9 a. m. and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 23rd. Added 300 Rs. Distance 5 furlongs.

2ND RACE.—"Valuation Selling Stakes." Horses entered to be sold for 500 Rs. to carry 9st. 7 lbs.; 5 lbs. added for every 100 Rs. more. Winner to be sold and any surplus over stated value to be divided between owner of 2nd Horse and Fund. No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrances 1st September 20 Rs., 1st October 40 Rs., when the Race will close. Added 400 Rs. Distance ¾ mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Grand Annual Steeple Chase." For all Horses. English and Colonials to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. Country breds 10 st. Arabs 9 st. Horses that never started previous to this Meeting allowed 4 lbs. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value 500 Rs. to carry 4 lbs. extra; of two such or one of the value of 1,000 Rs., 7 lbs. extra; of three such or one of value of 2,500 Rs., 11 lbs. extra. Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 2,000 Rs. Distance about 3 miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Sensation Handicap." For all Arabs, Country breds and Galloways. Entrances on the 22nd. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances up to 1 p. m. the 23rd. A Sweep of 30 Rs. for all accepting. Added 600 Rs. Distance 1½ miles.

5TH RACE.—"The Autumn Cup." A Handicap for all Horses, Entrance on the 22nd. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances up to 1 p. m. 23rd October. A Sweep of 50 Rs. for all accepting. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.

1ST RACE.—"The Dwar Chase." For all Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under. 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 12 st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ of an in. under. Country breds allowed 7. lbs. in addition to other allowances. Colonials 5 lbs. extra. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value Rs. 100, once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 10 on the 19th October. Added 300 Rs. Distance about 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—"The Hunt Cup." A Steeple Chase for all Arabs, Country breds, and Galloways. Country breds 11 st. 7 lbs., Arabs 11 st., Galloways 10 st. 7 lbs. Winner of any Steeple Chase value Rs 200, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 14 lbs. extra. The Winner of the Cob Chase to carry a special penalty of 7 lbs. extra. Entrances as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 600 Rs. Distance about 2½ miles.

3RD RACE.—"The Grand Stand Plate." A Handicap Steeple Chase for all Horses. Entrances on 24th. Handicap will be published by 9 a. m., and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 25th. A Sweep of Rs. 50 for all accepting. Four horses in separate interests to start or only 500 Rs. will to given. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance about 3½ miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Stewards Cup." A Welter Handicap for all Horses. Entrances on the 24th. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m., the 25th. G. R. Professionals 5 lbs. extra. Sweep of Rs. 30 for all accepting. Added Rs. 600. Distance 2 miles 2 furlongs and 28 yards.

5TH RACE.—"The Cesarewitch." A Handicap for all Arabs, Country breds and Galloways. Entrances on the 24th. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m. and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 25th. A Sweep of 30 Rs. for all accepting. Added 700 Rs. Distance 2 miles 2 furlongs and 28 yards.

RULES.

1.—The Flat Races will be run under the Calcutta Turf Club Rules and the Steeple Chases and Hurdle Races under the English Grand National Steeple Chase Rules excepting where otherwise provided.

The decision of the Local Stewards to be final except on questions of Racing Law which may be referred to the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club.

2.—No course or scale Fees, or enforced subscriptions at this Meeting.

3.—All Entrances and Acceptances to be made in writing and sent to the Honorary Secretary at the times appointed. All Penalties, Confederacies, Allowances and Colours to be declared in writing at the time of entry and the amount of Entrances when less than Rs. 100 sent or the next higher rates will be charged. Any one riding in wrong colours will be fined Rs. 10.

4—Penalties and allowances. Previous winners (Handicaps included) once 3 lbs. twice or of a race value Rs. 1,000, 7 lbs., thrice 10 lbs., four times or of a race value 2,000 Rs. 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed (except in Maiden races) 7 lbs. N. B. This Rule does not apply to Steeple Chases.

5.—All Maiden Horses landed in this country after the 1st October, 1876, allowed 4 lbs.

6.—Three horses on bona-fide separate interests to run or half the added money will be withheld. 20 per cent. of Added money will be given for a W. O.

7.—Horses without approved Certificate will be aged or measured whenever convenient.

8.—Any one making an objection to deposit Rs. 50 with the Honorary Secretary which will be forfeited to the Fund if the objection be considered frivolous by the Stewards.

9.—No alteration can be made in the Lottery Papers after they are drawn and closed. No division of a Horse under ½th allowed in the Books.

10.—An owner is allowed to claim ½ his horse in any Lottery. Lotteries will be held whenever convenient.

11.—5 per cent. will be deducted from the total amount each Lottery and Pari-Mutuel for the benefit of the Race Fund. A charge of Re. 1 will be made for accounts to all who take tickets in Lotteries or Pari-Mutuel.

12.—No payments will be made to Winners until all the Losers have paid in full.

13.—Stand or Enclosure tickets:—Single Gentleman 10 Rs., Family ticket 16 Rs., to be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

14.—Comparing day at noon the 29th, Settling at noon the 30th of October, 1877.

15.—A portion of the Steeple Chase Course will be reserved for training purposes up to the day before the commencement of the meeting after which no Horse will be allowed to practice over the Steeple Chase Course.

Early application for Stables requested.

All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Races, and not to any one by name.

DAMAGE[illegible]

AT the Small Caus[illegible] Hormusjee Dadabhoy, a[illegible] case brought by the Bombay [illegible] Gibb, the Master of the ship Tho[illegible] recovery of a scale-beam alleged [illegible] by the defendant, or for the sum of R[illegible] Crawford appeared for the plaintiff; a[illegible] the defendant.

From the opening statement of Mr. Crawford, [illegible] that the defendant's ship arrived in Bombay in [illegible] of April last with a cargo of coal consigned to the pl[illegible] and that on receiving notice that the ship was ready t[illegible] charge, the plaintiff's muccadum went on board, tak[illegible] with him a pair of scales for the purpose of weighment. Shortly after the commencement of the weighing, the defendant disputed the correctness of the scales, and the plaintiff consented to the coals being weighed in scales provided by the ship. Although all the accounts between plaintiff and defendant had been settled up, the defendant refused to return the beam and detained it on board his ship, and he had not deigned to reply to the applications by the plaintiffs' men for its return or to a letter addressed by Mr Crawford's firm to the same effect on the 28th May.

Mr. Winter, for the defence, applied for an adjournment on the grounds that criminal proceedings had been instituted against the plaintiffs' muccadum under section 364 of the Indian Penal Code, for using a false weighing machine, and that the beam was now in the hands of the Police, and if confiscated it would be impossible for the defendant to comply with a decree of the Court to return it. Mr. Winter stated that the case would come on on Wednesday, and that the delay would not prejudice the plaintiffs. In reply to a question by His Honour as to the facts that had given rise to the dispute, Mr. Winter said that the beam and scales had been sent on board by the plaintiffs in charge of their muccadum Dewjee Ramjee, and that on commencing to weigh, the suspicions of the captain were aroused, and the beam was carefully tested when it was found that one arm or side of the beam was ⅜ of an inch longer than the other, the result of which was a loss to the ship of 31½ lbs. in every 5 cwt. In the face of this defect the captain retained the beam until he had the opportunity of prosecuting the matter, which he had now done.

His Honour decided that the case must proceed unless Mr. Winter paid the costs of the day.

Mr. Winter was unable to consent to this, and the case went on.

Mr. Walter Scott, the manager of the plaintiffs' company, proved that the beam belonged to the Gas Company and the sending the beam on board, its detention, and that it was worth Rs. 50.

In cross-examination, he stated that he had not taken any precaution to test the scales, or to have them tested, before sending on board; that when he heard they were faulty he went on board to inspect them, and found them ⅜ of an inch longer on one side than the other.

Ramjee Dewjee, plaintiffs' muccadum, proved taking the scales on board, and that he had frequently applied for their return, but could not get them.

This was the plaintiffs' case.

Capt. Gibb, the defendant, stated that the beam was faulty, and that he had commenced criminal proceedings, and that the beam was in charge of the Police and not under his control.

His Honour decided that the beam was in the custody of the defendant, that he had voluntarily put the police in motion, and handed it to them, and that there was no defence to the case. He therefore gave the following verdict:—Decree for Rs. 50 if beam not returned within one week: the defendant to pay only the Court fees, Rs. 4-2-0.

MURDER OF A ZEMINDAR.

MIDNAPORE, JUNE 11.

IN continuation of my letter dated yesterday, allow me to communicate to your readers the following further particulars about this daring murder.

The scene of the murder was Mohiser Mat, five miles from the town, and midway between Jockpore and Nischinta. It is an extensive *mat* (plain), being one and a-half miles across. On the skirts of this *mat* there are several villages, peopled by Mahomedans, with whom Nobin Babu was carrying on lawsuits both in the Civil and Criminal Courts. The day preceding that of the murder, the Mahomedans of one of these villages were defeated in a case contested with the Babu, before the first moonsif. It is now thought to be pretty clear that these people combined and perpetrated the brutal murder. From the report of the bearers and servants of the Babu, who availed themselves of the first opportunity to show a clean pair of heels, the number of the murderers was one hundred; but even if it was not so much, it was certainly not inconsiderable, for their object was the murder of a rich zemindar, accompanied by bearers and servants. Yet not one of this large number has been yet apprehended. The District Superintendent of Police accompanied by Babu Kali Prosonno Roy Chowdhery, the Deputy Magistrate, and assisted by the town sub-inspector, is carrying on the investigation. I hear that the friends of the deceased made a request to have the medical examination on the spot, but the body has been brought to town. It has a deep sword-cut on the back and the head has been smashed, and a part of the brain protrudes.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Mr. J. M. Maclean presided, and there were also present Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Lieutenant Colonel Hancock, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

A MOTTO FOR THE MUNICIPAL ARMS.

The first item on the agenda paper was as follows:—"The opinion of the Council will be asked as to the motto for the arms of the city."

The Chairman said he thought the Municipality might very well adopt the motto *Primus in Indus*, as being very appropriate in many ways. Bombay was the gate of India, the place where people first came to when visiting India from Europe; it was the first possession the British Crown had in the country; Bombay people were wont modestly to say it was the leading city of India; and its Municipality was the first Municipality in which the principle of representative government had been carried out with success. For these reasons, *Primus in Indus* would be a very appropriate motto, and he would move that it be adopted.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee drew attention to a statement he had seen made in a native paper that Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, had received Rs. 1,000 for designing the seal. He thought it right to say that that sum had really gone in fees at the Heralds' College, and not to Mr. Barrow.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

A letter was submitted from the Collector of Bombay, No. 824 of 1877, dated 15th instant, stating that he proposes Lieut. Col. Hancock as arbitrator on behalf of Government for fixing the value of land required for the site of the Malabar Hill Reservoir which the Government of India have refused to be given as a free-gift to the Municipality, and requesting the Municipal Commissioner to nominate an officer as arbitrator on behalf of the Municipality, and stating also that in case of material difference between the arbitrators the matter may be referred to Mr. Mathew, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Chairman said he thought that all land wanted by the Municipality for public purposes should be given up free by the Government. The Municipality should be treated as a department of Government appointed to manage to the best advantage the interests of the State within the limits of the city.

Dr. Blaney said this particular land was very valuable to the Municipality as the site for a reservoir, but for other purposes it was comparatively valueless.

Mr. Kirkham suggested that the Council should make another application to the Government of India. Perhaps the object of the Municipality had not been clearly understood.

The Chairman read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, Secretary to the Bombay Government, stating that that Government had urged the Government of India to make a free grant of the land to the Corporation, and had sanctioned the commencement of the work on the understanding that if the Government of India declined to accede to that proposition, the Municipality would consent to submit the matter to arbitration. The Government of India had refused to let the Corporation have the land free, and a reference to arbitration had therefore become necessary.

Col. Hancock said he believed the fact was Government had themselves paid very heavily for the land.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote asked if the Municipality had ever previously been asked to pay for land taken up from Government for Municipal purposes.

Dr. Blaney said they had paid rent for such land, and in some cases, heavy rent.

The Chairman said it would be necessary to go on with the arbitration besides making further representation to Government. He suggested that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government again on the subject, and that Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer to the Municipality, should be appointed joint arbitrator with Col. Hancock.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved a resolution to that effect which was adopted.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding the Engineer's second Progress report of the New Water Works and Drainage Works.

The Chairman asked if the work had advanced so far as it was expected to have done according to the contracts, up to the present time.

Mr. Walton said that at Toolsee, the work had proceeded satisfactorily with the exception of the masonry, which was in arrear. He added that a comparison between the work actually done and that expected to be done up to the close of the fair season would be made in another report to be presented next week.

The report, which was ordered to be recorded, is as follows:—

PROGRESS REPORT (No. 2.) OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER ON SPECIAL DUTY.

No. 972 OF 1877.

Camp Tulsi, 16th June 1877.

From the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, on Special Duty Water Works and Drainage, to J. H. GRANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my second Progress Report upon the several contracts under my charge. The Reports show the amount of work done under each contract up to the end of May last.

CONTRACT No. 1.—TULSI RESERVOIR CONTRACT.
Messrs. John Campbell, & Co., Contractors.

DAM.

Since the date of my previous report, the contractors have been engaged filling in the puddle trench with puddle up to the level specified, *viz*, 425·00 T. H. D. The puddle has been carefully prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the specification, and the result is satisfactory. Samples similar to those which are daily made from the puddle troughs are herewith forwarded for the information of yourself and of the members of the Town Council. The process adopted for the preparation of the puddle is as follows:—Sites containing clayey material, having been carefully selected, and the top surface which contains the roots of grass, &c., having been removed to a depth varying from 6 in. to 9 in., the underlying material is then excavated and carted away to the riddling depot, where it is passed through a coarse sieve, by which means all stones and roots are removed. It is then placed in a puddle trough 30 feet in diameter, and 1 ft. 6 in. deep, where it is saturated with water for about two hours. At the expiration of which time fifty men are to trample and knead it with their feet for a like period or until it assumes a satisfactory consistency. The puddle troughs being roofed in, the rays of the sun cannot come in contact with the puddle, which is kept perfectly moist until placed in the puddle trench in the dam. It is thrown in from a height, in layers of about 6 inches, each layer being kept wet and well worked up until the next layer is ready to cover it. Coolies are kept for the whole day walking from end to end of the trench for this purpose; the

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and heave.
date of this
... of tower had been
... at the date of my
... excavation of the north
... ngth of 20 feet in, has been
... ncrete bed to go under founda-
... in. No masonry has however
... did not consider it desirable to
... n the lateness of the season render-
... carry it up to such a height before the
... ld secure it from being overtopped by
... hich case it would have been exposed to a
... ated in its incomplete state to endanger its
... Although, the contractors have not carried
... k up to the height required by their conditions of
... tract, the ultimate completion of the work need not be retarded, provided they carry on the work at the expiration of the monsoon with proper energy.

The total excavation at site of tower is—
Moorum ..... 100 Brass.
Rock ..... 335 "
435 Brass.

Gangway.

The foundations of the gangway piers have been excavated to the required depth. The concrete beds have been laid in, and the rubble work, up to the level below bottom course of superstructure, has been completed in the following quantities :—
Concrete ..... 428 Cubic Feet.
Rubble masonry in cement ..... 928 do.
Total... 13 66 Brass.

WASTE WEIR.

The contractors being anxious to concentrate the whole of their labour, on the puddle work, very little excavation has been carried on at the Waste Weir since last certificate.

It will be seen from the plan that by far the larger area of this work has been taken down to the required level, so that the present delay in continuing it is immaterial.

MATERIALS ON GROUND.

Ashlar ..... 4,943 Cubic Feet
Khankies 107,500
Stones for Waste Weir bed ..... 600 do.
Rubble ..... 288 Brass

The total of payments up to date amounts to Rs. 35,789-4.

The average number of men, women, and children employed daily during the month has been 920.

Owing to a misunderstanding between the contractors and their labourers, the works were stopped for five days. At the expiration of which time, however, an adjustment of their differences having been come to, the work was resumed and has been continued since at a satisfactory rate.

CONTRACT No. 2.—VEHAR OUTLET WORKS.
Messrs. Sir T. Thompson and Co., Contractors.

OUTLET TOWER.

The excavation at the site of tower has been continued daily since my last Report, and has now reached 236 T. H. D., *i. e.*, 34 feet down. The lowest level to which this has to be taken 199·00 on T. H. D., thus leaving 37 feet of excavation to complete. The leakage through the rock into the shaft is insignificant and promises to continue so, in which case pumping beyond ordinary hand power will be unnecessary.

The total quantity excavated up to date is—
Moorum ..... 40,458 Cubic Feet
Rock ..... 20,499 "
Total... 609·57 Brass.

TUNNEL.

The tunnel has been excavated to its full section for a distance of 62 feet and the rubble lining of the first 40 feet of it where the crown of the arch is composed of moorum has been commenced and carried up to the springing line. The face wall and buttresses at the entrance have also been commenced. The quantity of work done in tunnel is—
Excavation in Rock ..... 14,702 Cub. Feet.
Rubble-lining ..... 479 Sqr. "
Do. Masonry in buttresses ..... 595½ Cub. "
Ashlar masonry at entrance of Tunnel 40½ " "

AQUEDUCT.

Both the abutments of the aqueduct are nearly completed. The five piers have been founded, and their superstructure carried up to the respective levels shown in the index plan. The quantity of work done is—
Excavation for foundations ..... 3,242· Cub. Feet.
Concrete foundations ..... 220 83 "
Rubble work ..... 1,501· "
Block in course ..... 2,715· "
Ashlar in piers ..... 624·40 "

EMBANKMENT.

Only a slight addition has been made to this work since my former report, the quantity up to date being as follows :—
Earth filling in embankment 21,900 cubic feet.
The total amount paid up to date is Rs. 42,904-0-10.
The rate of progress has been very much retarded during the month, in consequence of the prevalence of fever amongst the work-people.

CONTRACT No. 3.—PIPE LAYING CONTRACT.
Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, Contractor.

The accompanying statement gives the totals of work done under this contract up to date.

The widening of the tunnel into Tulsi has been commenced, and carried through to the length of about 150 feet. The embankments for the greater portion of the line have been roughly formed up to specified level and the masonry work in culverts and aqueducts is progressing at a satisfactory rate. Across the Flats, near the main drain, the pipes have been placed upon the top of the embankment. The line of the pipe, forming the road across Cumballa Hill, has been excavated nearly to its proper level and the pipes for its whole length have been brought on the ground. I think it will be possible to open this road before the close of the monsoon season, if it should be considered desirable to do so. It will open up a very convenient thoroughfare.

The bridges and culverts in miles No. 1., 14 15, 16, 17 are almost completed.

The following statement gives the totals of work done up to end of May 1877 :—
Brass.
Earth embankment 16,79,359 25
Cutting in moorum and boulders 2,93,866 94
Do. in rock ..... 69,034·30
Filling in foundations with concrete 4,152 00
Do. rubble and lime masonry 16 619 32
Uncoursed rubble masonry ..... 7,118·19
Dry rubble walling 4,375 00

The total payment up to date is Rs. 47,046-11-0.

The average number of men daily employed during the month has been 2,520.

The rate of progress has been satisfactory on the whole work.

CONTRACT No. 4.—MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.
Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosab, Contractor.

This work has been carried on during the past month at a very satisfactory rate.

The quantity excavated at the site of the reservoir up to date is as follows :—
Excavation in moorum and boulders ... 8,79,216 Cub. Feet
" in rock ..... 1,37,183 "

The foundations of the viaduct over the approach to the Parsee Tower of Silence, have been got out to their full depth, the concrete beds put in, and the rubble masonry has been commenced.

The amount of work done is—
Excavation ..... 14,130 Cub. Feet.
Concrete ..... 2,700 "
Rubble and limee masonry ..... 3,780 "

The construction of the road from Cumballa Hill to the reservoir has also progressed favourably through the month as the following quantities will show :—
Embankment ..... 2,85 690 Cub. Feet.
Cutting in earth ..... 1,31,800 "
" in rock ..... 2,10,000 "
Dry rubble walling ..... 35,000 "

The Total payment up to date is Rs. 37,772.

The average number of work-people daily employed on these works during the period under report has been 1,900.

CONTRACT No. 5.—WIDENING LOVE GROVE SLUICES.
Messrs. W. B. Johnstone & Co., Contractors.

This work is progressing very satisfactorily. The excavations on the land on each side of the sluice house for the purpose of widening the main drain is almost completed, and would have been by this time entirely so, but for the obstruction caused by an old man (and his family) who occupy a hut on the ground which they refuse to vacate. From his statement, it appears that his landlord who receives compensation from us for the ground refuses to recognise his claim for the value of the hut, and therefore he declines to go out. I have given him seven days to make his arrangements in, after which time, whether he vacates, or not, the hut must be removed. The occupant is a very old man, and said to have been one of the first batch of lascars employed by the Municipality to work the old sluices. The excavation on the sea side (West) of the sluice house has also progressed very well.

The foundations for the whole of the masonry have been completed, and the ashlar work up to within 3 feet of the springing line has been got in. The average height of the masonry being 7 feet.

Nearly all the iron work, both wrought and cast, for the girders and standards, has arrived on the ground, and the gun-metal pintles are being put into position. The wood work for the gates is progressing satisfactorily.

The quantity of work done up to end of May is—
Excavation in earth ..... 1,59,637 Cub. Feet.
Do. moorum and boulders ... 2,72,124 "
Do. rock ..... 81,000 "
Concrete foundations ..... 5,768 "
Rubble in cement foundations ..... 14,610 "
Do. in Mortar ..... 840 "
Ashlar ..... 7,296 "
Total payment up to date is Rs. 43,716-10-7.

The average number of work-people employed during the month was 600.—I have, &c.

RIENZIE WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY AND THE MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

The following communication was submitted from the Bombay Government on the subject of a drainage scheme for Bombay :—

General Department, Bombay Castle, 16th June 1877.

From the Hon. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to J.H.GRANT Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

Sir,—His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to draw the attention of the Municipality to the immediate necessity for the provision of additional drainage for the city. The Medical and Sanitary Reports have alluded with emphatic force, increasing with each representation to this necessity, and there seems to be a concensus of opinion as to the urgency of certain evils and the mode of remedying them.

2. The particular evils in view appear to His Excellency in Council to be these :—

1. Mass of nightsoil amounting to many tons daily is pumped with great force into that part of the harbour which is greatly crowded with shipping and with country craft; notwithstanding all precautions, the water being thereby polluted to the danger of the health of the sailors of all nations, European and Asiatic, foreigner or native, who are obliged to live afloat, and of all those who have to work or dwell on the fore-shore, which is covered with landing places and with all the tenements and establishments that pertain to an active commercial port of first rate magnitude.

2. Several sewage drains empty themselves into the Back Bay, close to what is becoming one of the parts of the city most frequented by natives as well as Europeans during certain hours of the day; when people seek the refreshment of the sea air in a hot climate.

3. The statement of such evils suffices, without further comment or expatiation. It were superfluous to show that they cannot be tolerated much longer in a place like Bombay, and that an epidemic or other circumstance might arise at any moment to compel the immediate adoption of a remedy. It were far better, therefore, to deliberately face the contingency which will inevitably arise sooner or later.

4.—The remedy for these evils has been ascertained by Municipal and professional authority to be this :

To construct a series of large sewers which shall supersede the old sewers and which shall carry off both the nightsoil and the sewage of the whole city to the western shore of the island at a point known by the old name of Love Grove, whereby it will be thrown by a powerful pumping apparatus into the sea in a locality where no harm will arise, the old superseded sewers being used for carrying off drainage water only. By these means, in addition to many benefits which will accrue to the city, the waters of the harbour and of the Back Bay will be freed from pollution. If hereafter it be desired to carry off the sewage and nightsoil to a point on the shore inland to the north of Love Grove towards Sion, this can be done. At present, such extension of the works does not appear to be necessary.

5. This project has been fully considered; plans and estimates have been prepared; and the estimated cost amounts to 45 lacs of rupees; if a margin be allowed for unforeseen contingencies, a probable cost of 50 lacs may be assumed. If this money were to be borrowed, the Municipality would have to provide the interest and sinking fund, and they could hardly do so without adding somewhat to the burdens and sacrifices which the urban population has already to bear. Without entertaining any doubt as to the willingness or preparedness of the people to bear such burdens and sacrifices if absolute necessity shall arise, the responsible authorities are bound to seek for the means of rendering the charges as light and as gradual in their incidence as possible. H. E. the Governor in Council believes that, in order to remedy the particular evils specified above, it would not be necessary to undertake the whole project in the first instance, and that the harbour and the Back Bay might be saved from pollution at an estimated cost of 15 lacs of rupees. The interest and sinking fund on the last named sum might be within the power of the Municipality, and might be provided either from the existing resources or by some slight addition to the present Municipal taxation. His Excellency in Council is sanguine that the Municipality will recognise the obligation which necessarily rests upon them to meet the difficulty, at least to this limited extent, as a preliminary measure. Whatever is done on this undertaking will of course be a part of the major project, and will *pro tanto* be to the good.

6. If, however, the Municipality should prefer to undertake the whole project (45 to 50 lacs), His Excellency in Council would be happy to consider any such proposal.

7. His Excellency in Council therefore would commend the matter to the early and earnest consideration of the Municipality and has every confidence in their public spirit. It is to be distinctly understood it is not in the power of Government to make any pecuniary grant for this purpose, but that in respect of raising the money by loan, and in other respects, His Excellency in Council is willing to accord his best attention to what the Municipality may propose.

To this the following minute was appended by Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner.

Since the date of the above Government letter, I have had an interview with His Excellency the Governor, in seeking which, my object was to try to induce Government to make over the management of their property on the Esplanade and the control of the Esplanade Fee Fund to the Municipality. With our large engineering establishment and the facilities we possess for lighting and watering roads, I have no doubt we could do all that is done by the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee for much less than they can do it, and at the same time secure a considerable surplus revenue, which would go a long way towards paying interests on the loan which will have to be raised for the new drainage works. I regret to state that Government are not prepared to hand over the management of their property on the Esplanade to the Municipality, but they have agreed to allow us a lakh of rupees out of the balance in hand of the Esplanade Fee Fund, and also Rs. 20,000 a year for two years out of the net revenue of that Fund, on the condition that the Sonapore and other drains having their outfall in Back Bay are intercepted.

His Excellency gave me to understand that for reasons which he was good enough to explain to me, the Government did not feel that they were justified in promising more than this at present, but I have good reason to believe that a similar annual grant of about half the net revenue will be forthcoming for some years from the above source to assist us in paying off the interest on the proposed loan.

With regard to the question how the loan is to be raised, H. E desire me to inform the Town Council that he would be happy to lay their proposals with his recommendation before the Supreme Government, and that in the event of that Government being either made or unwilling to advance the required amount he would recommend that the Municipality should be authorised to borrow it elsewhere in conformity with the Public Works Loan Act of 1871.

I append a statement showing first how we stand at present as regards balance in hand; second, how I propose to meet the extra charges on account of interest payable next year on the Tulsi consolidated loan; and third, the amount of interest payable on the proposed loan and how it can be met.

J. H GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office. Bombay, June 18.

It would answer our purpose better to take up the larger scheme, completing the first portion of it costing 15 lakhs in 1880, and to spend the remaining 29 lakhs in the three succeeding years as follows :—
In 1881 ..... 10 lakhs
" 1882 ..... 10 "
" 1883 ..... 9 "

By these means we should not be called upon to pay instalments on sinking fund until 1884 when Rs. 1,58,000 will be available in consequence of the sinking fund on the local debt having been completed. To this amount may be added Rs. 70,000 per annum savings on Halalcore Establishment, making a total of Rs. 2,28,000 to which may be added Rs. 79,000 now set apart from interest on the first portion of the scheme. It will thus be seen that by spreading the work over six years, and it is not likely that it would be done in less, we shall be able to meet all extra charges for the drainage scheme as at present estimated without raising the house or any other rate.

J. H. GRANT.

Surplus cash balance as reported at page 35 of Chief Accountant's report at close of 1876		Rs. 1,40,600
Deduct—		
Additional grants sanctioned rate	Rs. 52,000	
Excess on account of fodder contract	12,000	
	64,000	
Less—		
Saving on the grant for refugee Camp	7,000	
Instalment on Tulsee Loan	6,000	
Sweepers chawl at Colaba not to be constructed	4,500	
		17,000
		46,500
		Rs. 94,100
Add		
Increased water rate on supply to shipping in 1872.		5,000
		99 0 0
Or say		1,00,000
Surplus at end of 1877.		
Add—		
Savings in expenditure in 1878 viz :—		
Dessicating Machine (not to be worked) ..	Rs. 15,000	
Carnac Bunder pumping station	5 000	
Engineer's Office Establishment	6,5 0	
Disposal of Town Sweepings	10,000	
		36,500
Add—		
Increase in revenue for the year 1878.		
Water supply to shipping	Rs. 5,000	
Arrears from B. B. & C. I. Railway Company (minimum amount)	10,000	
Revenue on account of new Dhobi's wadda at Mahaluxmee	10,000	
Water Rate from G. I. P. Railway	40,000	
		65,000
		Rs. 2,01,500
Available for 1878—		
Sum available for 1878 as per statement I		Rs. 2,01,500
Deduct—		
Additional interest to be provided in 1878 on account of Toolsee consolidated loan at ½ per cent. on Rs. 50,00,000, Rs. 2,25,000...		
Less—		
Provided for in the budget for 1877	Rs. 55,000	
		1 75,000
Balance available for drainage schemes		26,500
DRAINAGE SCHEMES.		
Balance available as per statement II		26,500
Add—		
Extra taxation at 8 annas per gallon on mills	Rs. 33,000	
Government contribution for 1878 from Esplanade Fee Fund	20,000	
		53,000
		Rs.79,500

This will more than pay interest on a 15 lakhs loan (which at 4½ per cent. amounts to Rs. 67,500 and to Rs. 75,000 at 5 per cent.)

Add—	
Promised by Government out of the Esplanade Fee Fund Balance	1,00,000
	Rs. 1,79,500

The interest and sinking fund on a loan of 15 lakh from Government.

	Per annum.
At 4½ per cent. for 30 years will be	Rs. 91 6 6
Do. do. for the public at 5 per cent.	1,95,000
Do. do. for 20 years do. do.	1,50,000
Interest on a Government Loan of 44 lakhs at 4½ per cent. will be	1,96,000
Interest and sinking fund do. do. for 30 years...	2,68,711

The consideration of the matter was postponed to the next meeting.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said—Before the Council separates, I wish to give notice that at the next meeting I shall ask the Municipal Commissioner to state to the Town Council, after consulting with the Health Officer, the cause or causes of so many cholera cases which have recently occurred in this city, and the means which have been adopted to check the progress of the epidemic. The city has not suffered from this kind of epidemic so severely within the last 10 or 12 years as it has done this year, and the consequent alarm among the people is very great.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked the Municipal Commissioner to request the Health Officer to report as to the present method of disinfecting houses after epidemic diseases. The point was noticed by Dr. Gray, in a letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* that morning.

A POLLUTED WELL.

A memorial was submitted from a number of Hindoos complaining that a well near the Falkland Road Dhurumsala was polluted by people of the Mhar caste being allowed to draw water from it.

Dr. Blaney said it was a public well, which had been given to the city by Sir Cowasjee Jehangier.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—The Council cannot exclude the Mhars from the public.

Mr. Rogoonath Narayen Khote said the consequence was that other castes of Hindoos could not draw water from the well.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—Then they can provide a cistern for themselves.

The memorial was referred to the Municipal Commissioner.

THE DHOBIES.

A memorial was read from the dhobies protesting against being removed from their present lines to Breach Candy, on account of there being no place for drying and bleaching clothes there during the monsoon weather. The memorial was referred to the Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground required for street improvement :—185·55 sq. yards or thereabouts at Mahim Bazaar Road, from the Manager of the Scottish Orphanage School, at 12 annas per yard.

A petition was submitted from Mr. Rustomjee Burjorjee Mithaeewalla, dated 11th June 1877, praying that the Council will grant him compensation at the rate of Rs 20 per yard for the 13·74 sq. yards of ground taken up from him at No. 103, 3rd Marine Lane, instead of Rs. 10 already sanctioned, and further that he may be recompensed for the loss incurred by him by his not being able to rebuild a shop there owing to such set-back.

It was decided that the application could not be entertained.

Sanction was given to a transfer of Rs. 200 from section XII. (cost of stores, General Police) to section VI. (repairs to Police Hospital) to meet the cost of purchasing and erecting two new water tanks for the Police Hospital at Mazagon.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding reports from the Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge on the fire which recently broke out in some cadjan huts at Mount Road. The consideration of this matter was postponed.

A letter was read from the Collector of Bombay, No. 817 of 1877, dated 14th instant, stating that out of the establishment sanctioned by the Town Council for three months at a monthly cost of Rs. 160 in connection with the taking up of land required for the Tulsi Water Works, he has dispensed from that date with the services of one surveyor on Rs. 40 and one peon on Rs. 10 a month, and requesting the continuance of the remaining establishment consisting of one surveyor on Rs. 50, one clerk on Rs. 50, and one peon on Rs. 10 a month for three months more from 17th July 1877.

A Government Resolution, dated 9th June 1877, General Department, was read, accepting the resignation by Mr. Fogo of his seat in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The resolution was ordered to be recorded.

THE BLOCK IN PROMOTION OF THE N. W. P. CIVIL SERVICE.

Lahore, 31st January 1877.

From LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to reply to your letter of the 29th September, No. 28-1501, forwarding a report by the Committee lately assembled at Calcutta to consider and report upon the best means of reducing the surplus number of Covenanted Civilians in the North-Western Provinces, with copy of a despatch on the same subject from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

2. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was specially directed to paragraph 13 of the Secretary of State's despatch, which suggested preventive measures to obviate the stagnation of promotion in the Non-Regulation Provinces. To this paragraph of the despatch the Lieutenant-Governor's observations will be particularly directed, though it is necessary to notice briefly some other points which have a direct bearing on the position of Civilians serving in this Province.

3. When the report of the Committee and the Secretary of State's despatch were received, these were referred by the Lieutenant Governor to a Committee consisting of Mr. R. E. Egerton, C. S. I., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab; Mr. Mackworth Young, Settlement Secretary; and Mr. C. L. Tupper, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, with directions to invite, confidentially, the opinions of certain selected officers upon the questions raised, forwarding them, with their own opinion, to the Government with as little delay as possible. This having now been done, I am directed to foward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the note drawn up by the Committee above named, together with printed copies of the replies of such of the officers (Messrs. Roe, J. W. Smyth, Tacker, Hawkins, Barley, T. W. Smyth, and Bulman) selected by the Committee as seem, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, to deserve special notice.

4. Of these I am to call particular attention to the papers of Mr. J. W. Smyth, C. S., Additional Commissioner of the Amritsar Division, and of Mr. D. G Barkley, C, S., Additional Commissioner of the Delhi Division. These papers sum up the case in so clear and exhaustive a manner that the Lieutenant-Governor, without expressing his concurrence in all the opinions advanced in them, has no necessity to dwell at length on the facts of the case which are fully stated, and seem to be admitted by all who have studied the question, being repeated in the note of the Committee.

5. In the first place it is evident that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State is under a misapprehension when he states, at the commencement of the 13th paragraph of the despatch, that stagnation among the Civilians employed in the Punjab, is only a possible contingency in the future, seeing that stagnation in promotion has long been felt, and is at the present time as serious in the Punjab as it is in North-Western Provinces. Such being the case, it would appear to the Lieutenant-Governor a manifest injustice to make the prospects of the Punjab Civilians worse than they now are by introducing Civilians from another Province, which is, in the matter of promotion, in a really better position than the Punjab, if regard be had to the proportion of the higher to the lower appointments. Indeed, such an introduction of North-West Civilians would seem to be impossible under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch, which has directed that the Government of India should not lose sight of the just claims of the officers who are already in the Commissions of the Non-Regulation Provinces. Under this direction it would be manifestly impossible to introduce North-West Civilians into the Punjab Commission in supersession of their seniors already serving in the Punjab, nor would such action be ever contemplated by the Government to India, as it would obviously give rise to the most serious and just discontent. The junior Civilians in the North-Western Provinces in the same way would be unwilling to enter the Punjab Commission, taking rank below their contemporaries in the Punjab, the only place to which they could be relegated consistently with the claims of those officers, and accepting prospects inferior to those which they now enjoy. Such then being the condition of affairs, it seems impossible to introduce North-West Civilians into the Punjab with justice to the members of the Punjab Commission, or with their own consent.

6. There may, it is true, be a few appointments out of the line in the Punjab to which these principles would not technically apply. Such an appointment is the Superintendentship of the Chamba State, which has always been held by an officer from the ranks of the Punjab Commission. But if the stagnation of promotion in the Punjab be held to be proved, it would appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be most inequitable to give such an appointment to an outsider in preference to a member of the Punjab Commission, seeing that in the North-Western Provinces there are so many more well paid appointments than in the Punjab, which has exceedingly few in proportion to the number of lower ones.

7. I am desired by His Honor to point out that a Civilian, on passing his final examination in England, is posted to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, as to *one* service, and it seems impolitic to attempt to treat these as separate Provinces with different or even hostile interests, and inequitable, that men of equally long and approved service in different Provinces should be drawing altogether different rates of pay. Under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, passed on the 21st October 1856, Punjab Civilians have the right to be admitted to appointments in the North-Western Provinces should they desire to leave the Punjab; and in past years a very large number of Punjab Civilians availed themselves of the privilege, which has never been withdrawn; and although there may be some practical difficulties in carrying out the measure, yet the Lieutenant-Governor does not suppose that they are such as cannot be surmounted. The higher appointments in the Punjab are exceedingly few. Already three Judges of the Chief Court have been nominated from without,—two, Mr D. Simson and Mr. C. R. Lindsay, from the North-Western Provinces; and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it would be but the maintenance of an equitable principle, and one which the Government of India has distinctly asserted on various occasions, were His Excellency the Viceroy to appoint to the two next vacancies in the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, Punjab Civilians, of whom several may be found eminently suited for such a position.

8. The next suggestion of the Secretary of State's despatch to be noticed is the remedy to cure or prevent the stagnation of promotion in what are called Non-Regulation Provinces, which is to appoint in some only Civilians, and in others, among which the Punjab is included, Civilians and Military officers in the proportion of 3 of the former to 1 of the latter, and until the proportion of 3 to 1 is reached no new appointments of Military men are to be made. The remedy here suggested does not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to touch the disease or to influence promotion in any way whatever. It may first be noted that the Punjab is only a Non-Regulation Province in the most limited and popular sense of the term. Technically it is as much a Regulation Province as Bengal or the North-Western Provinces, and in proof of this I am directed to refer to the summary of the Administration Report of the past year, just published, which conclusively shows that the difference between the Punjab and Regulation Provinces is merely nominal. The remedy suggested does not affect the stagnation of promotion, for the reason that it is immaterial whether at the bottom of the list of Assistant Commissioners are introduced Civilians or Military men or Uncovenanted officers; no one's promotion would be affected, and there is no reason to believe that Civilians would retire earlier than either of the other classes, which alone would affect promotion, seeing that their rates of salary are not now such as to permit them to retire before they are compelled to do so under the operation of the Pension Rules. The question of the appointment of Military men to the Commission at all, upon which the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor seems to be specially asked, can best be decided by a knowledge of the requirements of the Province, and of the nature of the work performed therein. In the 8 Cis-Indus Divisions there is no more occasion for the employment of Military officers than in the most quiet districts of Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor knows no reason for their appointment. With reference to the Frontier districts, Sir Henry Davies is of opinion that there is no objection to the introduction of a certain proportion of Military men, who may be presumed to work more in harmony with the officers commanding the Military Divisions on the Frontier, though in practice this is not always the case : but he has not found any lack of Civilians to perform satisfactorily the duties of Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners in Frontier districts with efficiency equal to that shown by Military men. For it must be remembered that of the Military Deputy Commissioners there is now not a man who, from long military training, is able to understand and advise in any military operations which may have to be undertaken on the frontier. Such officers are military only in name, and have joined the civil line while still youths, after two or three years' service as Sub-Lieutenants or Lieutenants in a British regiment. Such officers have in numerous instances formed admirable administrators, and have done excellent service on the frontier, but their only advantage over Civilians is that they have been for a short time subject to military discipline.

9. If, therefore, it should be ruled that half the officers serving on the frontier should be Military Civilians, it would be only necessary, to attain this object, that 1 Military officer should be appointed to every 14 Civilians, the 8 Cis-Indus Divisions not requiring any officers who are not appointed through the ordinary channel of competitive examinations, this calculation being made on the supposition that the Commission would remain officered as at present.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether it is advisable to appoint a committee, representative or disinterested, to consider the position and grievances of Punjab Civilians. The state of the case is clear, the nature of the disorder is known, and effective remedies can be applied by the Government of India should they deem it advisable. No committee can furnish the Government with fuller information on the subject than is contained in the papers now submitted; while the remedies for the stagnation of promotion, which each day becomes more serious, are to be found in the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the following action.

11. Those most affected by the existing and prospective stagnation are the junior members of the Punjab Commission, almost all Civilians, and belonging to the 3rd Class of Assistant Commissioners, the most junior of whom will obtain a Deputy Commissionership, with a salary of Rs. 1,333, after a term variously estimated at from 20 to 25 years. The statement of this fact alone is sufficient to show that a remedy must speedily be devised. Promotion can be quickened in one of three ways—

(1). The first and simplest of which is by inducing the retirement of senior men. This the Government of India is now doing so far as is in their power, and the first part of this letter has endeavoured to show that promotions obtained in this manner should equitably be given to Punjab and not to North-Western Provinces Civilians.

(2). The second way to improve the prospects of this service is by the creation of more numerous appointments on high pay. This the Lieutenant-Governor thinks can only be justified from administrative necessity. He has in the Punjab no such administrative necessity to show, except in the case of Civil and Sessions Judges, known in this Province as Additional Commissioners, the urgency of the appointment of which has frequently been pressed on the Government of India; but with these appointments the increase of necessary new appointments ends.

(3). It not being possible to increase to any extent the number of higher appointments, it appears to His Honour absolutely imperative to adopt the third course, namely, to reduce the number of appointments on low pay, and, as proposed by Mr. J. W. Smyth, to reduce those below the rank of a Deputy Commissioner to 60; the saving thus effected to be employed in proportionately increasing the native agency of Extra Assistant Commissioners in the various grades. This course alone will prevent stagnation of promotion in the future. The Lieutenant-Governor would not only increase the area of native agency, but would give them a real advance in the administration by creating a new grade of 6 or 8 Extra Assistant Commissioners on Rs. 1,000 a month, the present limit of salary being Rs. 800. In this way, and without any increase of expenditure, both the English and Native Judicial officers in the Punjab would become entirely content. The reduction in the number thus made should be understood to be final, unless an increase in the number of higher appointments or a reorganization of the rates of pay were hereafter approved, and more Civilians should not be sent into the Province than would maintain this number at the figure fixed. The remedy proposed can only be gradually brought into operation by reducing the number of appointments granted in England to the number required for other Presidencies, or by altogether stopping for one year the examinations in London and filling the places of the men who would have been appointed to, and who are required by Madras, Bombay and possibly Bengal by the surplus Civilians of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. This would in one or at the most in two years reduce the lists of both Provinces to their proper and healthy condition. If it be impossible for Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners to take this step at once no injustice whatever will be done to intending competitors if it be announced that no examinations for the Indian Civil Service will be held in 1879 and 1880. The remedy proposed is the only effectual one as it is the only one which goes to the root of the evil. Its recommendation is that it is simple, practicable, and costs nothing; while all others are costly and hardly even mitigate the evil they pretend to cure.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor, in conclusion, would request that no Civilian be sent to the Punjab next year from the gentlemen appointed in England, and that he be permitted to increase the number of Extra Assistant Commissioners by 5, which is the estimated average of retirement in the Punjab Commission.

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As the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Ship Co. may be regarded the Company *par excellence*, the advantages offered by whose boats are, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, accepted in preference to others by Anglo-Indian passengers, so is the Rubattino line regarded by strictly Continental passengers. The two concerns have struggled alike, and manfully, through seasons of almost unexampled difficulty, and depression, and they are now reaping their just reward. While the former, however, is, and we hope ever will be, the foremost service in the estimation of those leaving and returning to Old England to and from the East, the Rubattino line justly claims, and has for some time past received, a share of public favour. And without interfering with one another there is unquestionably room in the immense traffic carried on between this and England, as well as this and the Continent, for a strictly English, and a strictly Continental service, to be wokred, the one independently of the other. The latter, however, at the present time may be said to be in the hands of the Rubattino Company, who are among the earliest pioneers of this particular service, but as, in all successful undertakings, a rival has crept into the field. That rival is a concern of some importance—it is a Company which by its treatment of its passengers during a trade in other waters of many years' duration has justly gained the public esitmation. We allude to the Anchor Line. This Company have for many years conducted a lucrative trade, both in passengers and merchandise, between New York and Liverpool, New York and the Mediterranean, and Liverpool and the Continent. Contending, however, as it had to do with such rivals as the Cunard, the Inman, the National, the Guion, and the White Star Companies, it was compelled, in common with its competitors, to reduce the charge for freight and passengers. At the present day, therefore, we find several of the trans-Atlantic boats taken from that service, and the Companies engaged in that particular trade seeking "fresh fields and pastures new" from which to gather a more lucrative and more certain harvest than they can at the present time possibly enjoy. We must all admit that the existing rates for the conveyance of passengers to and from England and India, could with advantage be reduced, and we are of opinion that, as a consequence, the Company who will venture to run the cheapest must sooner or later get the largest share of patronage. This has been evidenced by the American traffic. We therefore find that the Anchor Line has taken several of its steamers from the New York route and put them on the highway to India; and so far as our experience goes, the manner in which they have hitherto worked their new trade leaves no ground whatever for complaint. With this latter, however, they have taken advantage of increased opportunities, and we now find them carrying passengers to Naples and other ports of the Continent. To these they give the option of travelling Overland to England, carrying their baggage free to Liverpool. The Rubattino Company convey their travellers to Naples, Genoa, Leghorn, &c, as far as Marseilles, and here their journey ends. Thus then we have a purely English and a purely Italian Company respectively carrying passengers to the Continent, each offering the same advantages as respects speed and comfort, as well as economy—with one difference only, which is, the one has a table the viands, &c. composing which are prepared *a la mode* Italian or French, while the other has its *menu* in character strictly English. There can be no doubt that a Frenchman or Italian travelling on an English steamer would miss his '*potage a la France*,' his *poisson* or his *entremets* and *cafe noir*, unless prepared in the fashion or style to which he has been accustomed; while the European would not, in his turn, appreciate the oily flavour of the food as prepared by a French cook. This we believe has detered many of the latter from availing themselves of the Rubattino line; and probably many of the former from proceeding home by the Anchor boats; yet that both are exceedingly popular we have no doubt, inasmuch as we have constant evidence of the fact in the very large number of passengers carried away from and brought to India on each journey of the boats of these two Companies. Be that as it may, we feel assured that as long as they both conduct their business in the manner in which it has up to this time been conducted, the public favour, to a larger extent, will always remain their own.—*Madras Athenæum.*

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